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Mask Makers Quit Again; Nazi Plan Includes Danes; Japan's Ship Losses High

The World's Day—September 3, 1943

Boston: Fall River Gas Mask Makers Out Again

Gas mask makers of the Firestone Rubber and Latex Company at Fall River, Mass., have again walked out, and their tieup threatens a broader interference with production of materials for chemical warfare. [Page 3.]

Efforts of gasoline rationing officials today converged on persuading motorists to keep to the minimum their use of gasoline, while filling stations learned they would receive only 60 per cent of their normal needs during the coming week. [Page 2.]

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will give her annual Labor Day message from Boston Monday night in a nation-wide radiocast. She will speak over WEEI at 7:15.

During August, 28 experienced post office workers joined the armed services, bringing the total from the Boston Post District to 1,150, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

In Europe: Nazis Plan Joint Council in Denmark

In Denmark, the Nazis are seeking to set up an Administrative Council, made up of three German directors-general and 15 Danish departmental chiefs, who are now co-operating with the Germans. This would enable the Germans to back out as absolutely military dictators, but still maintain control. King Christian, however, backed by the loyalty of his subjects, appears to hold the key to the situation. [Page 7.]

A general strike has broken out in Greece in protest against Bulgarian occupation of "the whole of Greece" except Salonika, Radio France at Algiers reports. German and Italian troops have shared the occupation until recent withdrawal of Italian forces has caused extension of the Bulgarian garrisons.

Simeon, six-year-old son of the late King Boris, was proclaimed ruler of the Bulgarians by the Bulgarian Parliament, the German news agency DNB reported from Sofia. In an appeal for loyalty to the child, Christo Kalfoff, President of the Bulgarian Chamber, said, "His Majesty faces stormy days and many trials," DNB added in a dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio.

Washington: Japan's Merchant Ship Losses Listed

Secretary of Navy Knox announced that one third of Japan's total merchant shipping, approximately 2,500,000 tons, has been destroyed.

Wac officers commissioned from the 5,000 Waac officers total over 96 per cent, the War Department announced.

Used silk and nylon stockings will not be collected after Sept. 30 for the wartime salvage program, the War Production Board has announced. More than 46,000,000 pairs of used stockings have been collected up to Aug. 31.

The International Association of Machinists is negotiating for return to the American Federation of Labor and some progress has been made, it was reported from conferences being held.

National: Higher Legal Meat Prices Indorsed

Higher legal meat prices were indorsed by Mayor La Guardia attending the Kansas City meeting of 1,500 cattlemen considering the problems of meat and feed producers. An increase of 6 cents per pound to the consumer, above the recent OPA rollback, was proposed.

A tenth aircraft escort carrier has been launched at Henry J. Kaiser's Vancouver, Wash., shipyards, and at his Portland, Ore., yards the third Liberty ship of the 22 scheduled for this month is already launched.

Rescue of Jews still surviving in Axis Europe was asked of United Nations governments by the American Jewish Conference meeting in New York City which passed a resolution urging "special practical measures."

Governor Hickenlooper of Iowa has appointed five women to his honorary staff in recognition of the splendid service women are rendering in the armed services in this war. Three were given the rank of lieutenant commander and two were made majors.

Americas: Merit Award to Brazil's Air Chief

Joaquim Pedro Salgado, Jr., Air Minister of Brazil, has been awarded the United States Legion of Merit for the effective collaboration of the Brazilian Air Force with the war effort of the United Nations. The presentation was made at special ceremonies at the new United States Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

Women: Mrs. Roosevelt Arrives in Canberra

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has arrived in Canberra, the Australian Capital, flying from New Zealand by Army bomber. She was greeted by Governor-General and Lady Gowrie, and Prime Minister Curtin.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, speaking to her countrymen over Radio Orange in London, said that once the homeland has been liberated, the people of Holland "must march with our Allies against the Japanese, thus jointly liberating the Netherlands East Indies."

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in a message to the British people on the anniversary of Britain's declaration of war against Germany, declared that the British and Chinese will fight "literally shoulder to shoulder as comrades in arms toward certain victory."

Spain: Franco's Troops Coming or Going?

The Spanish "Blue" division may be withdrawn from the Russian front, according to a report by the diplomatic correspondent of the London Evening Standard who states that verbal assurance of withdrawal was given by Generalissimo Franco to Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain.

The official German News Agency, meanwhile, has announced that a new battalion of Spanish volunteers has been dispatched to the Soviet-German front, the British Radio states.

Allied Forces Invade Southern Italy; Scilla and Reggio Calabria Occupied

Washington sees landing in Italy move to knock tottering empire out of the war at once.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—Conferences held by Roosevelt and Churchill at Washington three months ago bore their baynet-studded fruit today as Allied troops swept across the Strait of Messina and invaded the continent of Europe via Italy.

The drive was immediately interpreted in State Department and military quarters as designed to knock a hesitant, tottering Italy out of the war and open the way for massed air raids on Germany from Italian bases and later expeditions into the Balkans or France.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, reiterated his warning to Italy to get out of the war now or suffer the consequences.

Mr. Hull told his press conference he could think of no better way of celebrating the fourth anniversary of Britain's entry into the conflict "than by the occupation of a portion of Italy by the British Eighth Army."

The Italian landing is the "first step" in the occupation of a portion of continental Europe. The Secretary of State declared, adding: "I think it well illustrates the steady and persistent course of the Allied military forces."

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, together for the first time at the launching of a major allied offensive, closely followed reports and official dispatches from the new front today between conferences with high ranking allied war experts.

The American President and British Prime Minister kept in closest contact throughout the day, breaking off only a few separate engagements, Mr. Churchill talking with Admiral Ernest J. King, Naval Chief-of-Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon S. Somervell.

Stalin Still in Picture

The Roosevelt - Churchill attention was not focused exclusively on the rapidly-expanding news from the Italian Peninsula, however; both Allied leaders gave renewed consideration to the problems of Anglo-American postwar collaboration and to the possibility of a forthcoming conference with Premier Stalin of Russia, who now faces new disappointment in that the Allied invasion was one directed cautiously against Italy instead of a thrust across the English Channel into France.

The Quebec discussions between the Allied Chiefs-of-Staff, it is believed, put the final finishing touches on the Italian expedition, and named the day for the drive after every effort to wring an offer of unconditional surrender from the Italian Government of Premier Badoglio failed.

For more than three weeks, it is remarked here, the Italian Government formed after the ousting of Benito Mussolini was afforded every opportunity to accept with honor the terms of unconditional surrender.

Deny Italy Offered Terms

State Department sources never denied that terms were proffered by the Badoglio Regime through neutral sources, but the terms were manifestly unacceptable, stipulating that Italy was to be completely neutral and its territory inviolate as regards use by the Allies.

Even as the diplomatic and "psychological warfare" attempts to push Italy out of the war were being tried—and failing—British,

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Attack on Italy made at nearest point; heavy reserve forces ready; pattern of caution.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This morning—on the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war—one small part of the forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Command opened the Italian campaign with a short jab across the Strait of Messina, which is in all probability only a small part of the plan which went into operation.

General Eisenhower was leading against the enemy at the easiest and nearest point of approach. But he was holding back his big punch for some other point, and the Germans were watching intently, not the landing on the Calabrian shore, but the reserve blow which can strike equally at the vicinity of Naples, or Sardinia and Corsica, or even conceivably straight at the southern coast of France.

The move across the Strait of Messina is as near to being a sure thing as anything in warfare can be. The main German defense lines in Italy are far to the north. With the exposed railroad network of Italy under constant and damaging Allied bombing attack for a month, they could afford nothing but a skirmish line at the toe of the peninsula.

Expected Resistance

Strong resistance can scarcely be offered south of Rome. The move is made not only under the cover United Nations fighter and bomber bases in Sicily itself, but actually under the cover of artillery from the Messina area.

The move is of enormous symbolic importance. It is the first actual Allied landing on European continental soil. But obviously the Messina Strait operation is of far less strategic importance than the succeeding move which is still a concealed threat to the German defense.

The apparently logical place for the next move would seem to be the vicinity of Naples—only 200 miles by air from northern Sicily. The distance means that Allied fighter planes could cover a landing operation in that vicinity whereas any landing farther away than Naples would have to be exclusively under a bomber umbrella.

It is worth noting at this moment that at no time since the beginning of the Tunisian campaign has any Anglo-American advance been attempted beyond the range of fighter plane cover. Perhaps the time is coming soon when more daring strategy will be employed. But the fact remains that the pattern of the Mediterranean campaign has been a pattern of caution.

Policy Continued

What little is known about the Quebec conference discussions implies a continued commitment of the Anglo-American High Command to the doctrine of methodical advance up the Mediterranean ladder which has already led from Tunisia to Sicily to the Calabrian

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Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

The Men and the Scene

Above: Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander of North African Forces, right, and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, which spearheaded the invasion of Italy, as they met recently. General Eisenhower had flown to General Montgomery's headquarters and the picture was taken by an official British newsreel cameraman.

Below: Mediterranean theater of war operations, showing Sicily and the toe of the Italian boot. Star indicates where far-ranging Allied bombers struck a heavy preinvasion blow at enemy transport facilities in the suburbs of Naples.

Brenner Pass bridges and key communication points in North blasted in simultaneous attack by air; vast scale indicated—Arnold in London —Nazis retreat on 600-mile front in Russia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The United Nations have invaded Europe!

Battle-tried British Eigth Army troops sliced across the Strait of Messina from Sicily and landed in Southern Italy shortly before dawn today.

Heavy fighting is reported under way, although there still is no definite word as to the degree of Axis resistance.

First advices indicate that beach heads have been established at a number of points.

Late German radiocasts hint that the Allied troops have occupied Scilla and Reggio Calabria. Both cities are on the Italian West Coast, directly across the Strait from Messina.

Apparently the Allied plan is to advance along both the east and west coasts of Calabria Province.

The United Nations Radio at Algiers says British troops stormed through the wreckage of pillboxes, coastal batteries and road blocks in the opening surge, and now are pushing through lemon and olive groves criss-crossed with ditches and minefields toward a 6,000-foot mountain.

Long-range Allied bombers are roaming all over Northern and Southern Italy, pounding troop concentrations and communications links.

The bridges in the Brenner Pass in the Alps have been bombed by heavy American bombers.

Bolzano, Trento, Bologna, Naples and other key communications centers in Northern Italy also have been attacked.

Preliminary reports say most of the railway line linking Northern Italy with Germany has been knocked out, at least temporarily.

Today's Italian communiqué said the Allies had begun operations against the Calabrian coast of the mainland "on a vast scale."

The invasion began just four years to the day after Britain's entry into the war and two years and four months after a British expeditionary force was thrust from Greece.

Axis leaders admittedly fear the attack on Italy will be complemented by other Allied assaults on the European periphery—perhaps against Norway or France.

Accelerated bombing assaults on targets in Northern France, including the Paris area, have heightened this apprehension.

The arrival in London of General Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, a few hours before the Italian invasion began also is interpreted as a possible precursor of new blows.

And still another cause for wonder is the refusal of London censors to permit American war correspondents to file speculative dispatches on future developments.

It is entirely possible that the thrust into Italy is only one phase of a vastly broader invasion pattern, which ultimately may see movements into Sardinia and Corsica, Crete and the Balkans, as well as France and Norway.

In the meantime, the Red Army appears to have surged forward in great new assaults in Russia, cutting the Bryansk-Kiev railroad, 150 miles from Kiev, smashing German reinforcements in a six-mile gain toward Smolensk, and pushing

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Allies Ready If Hard Fight Comes in Italy

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Area

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, Sept. 3.—This is it.

The Allied land offensive against the European continent proper began at 4:30 this morning when British and Canadian troops crossed the Messina Straits from Sicily.

The opening of the fifth year of war finds Axis forces driven back from a section of the Italian coast in Calabria.

Military authorities here stress that this isn't the establishment of a European "second front," but is a continuation of the Mediterranean campaign that started with landings in North Africa on Nov. 8.

But in the eyes of the world it is the beginning of the long impatiently awaited action—marking a fresh phase of the war by the return of Allied armies to the Continent from which the British were thrown out at Dunkirk at the end of May, 1940.

Other Landings Later

This phase is planned to include other landings later in various parts of Europe and to end with the unconditional surrender of the Nazis.

The immediate objective of the campaign initiated today is the elimination of Italy from the war, which involves forcing the Germans out of that unhappy country.

It is envisaged as an extremely tough job—a very different proposition from the campaigns successfully concluded in Africa and Sicily.

It is expected to cost the Allies many lives and a great deal of matériel, for the American Commander in Chief of the Allied forces, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, isn't banking on an Italian collapse. He is prepared to encounter the strongest sustained resistance of which the Germans and Italians are capable.

Strong Axis Defenses

The Germans are known to have greatly strengthened land and air forces in Italy, and the Italians are believed likely to put up a

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The Invasion of Italy

Monitor's Military Experts Analyze the News

Land

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor who was with the British and American Armies in successive North African campaigns

Allied assault on southern Italy is not a second front but a continuation of the North African and Sicilian campaigns.

This cautionary word from the Allied Command at the very outset should forestall the press and public from proclaiming this news as the all-out invasion of the European continent.

It should also sharpen their alertness for other even bigger developments.

What does and does not constitute a second front is a matter of definition. But in general acceptance, a second front would be an invasion of European soil comparable in scale to operations in Russia and which should, as the Soviets insist, draw off from 50 to 60 Axis divisions from the Eastern Front. It should also directly threaten vital military objectives. The present invasion of the Italian toe fulfills only the first count.

German forces in the whole of Italy are variously estimated between 10 and 16 divisions. Two thirds of this strength is presumably concentrated in northern Italy, partly to stand off invasion, partly to make sure the Italians stay in the war.

The size of the Italian forces is anybody's guess as is their fighting

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Sea

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The present phase of the war involves primarily the establishment by the Allies of bridgeheads on the European mainland. The success of this operation necessarily depends largely on the protection given by the British and American fleets.

The landing of the British and

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Air

By Daedalus
Military Aviation Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Invasion of Italy follows the pattern devised by the Allies in the Battles of Libya and Tunisia and developed in advanced miniature in the conquest of Pantelleria and Sicily.

The pattern provides for four different tasks to be carried out by the Air Force.

The first task is the destruction of the enemy's air bases in and near the invasion area and the whittling down of his fighter squadrons to establish air supremacy over the chosen landing places.

The second task, coinciding, though, in time with the first one, is the severing of the enemy's lines of communication within an arc of between 200 and 400 miles from the invasion points. Blasting of harbors, railway centers and marshaling yards, strategic highways, bridges, and power stations is to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to the invasion area and to cut the supply routes of those units already there.

Protective Umbrella

Holding a protective air umbrella over the invading forces is the third task.

The fourth and last task consists in the quickest possible utilization of the air bases seized by the invading troops. From these advanced fields the gap in the enemy's communication lines is

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Forward to Victory, Montgomery's Message

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in Sicily, Sept. 3

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery addressed this message to his troops just before they attacked the Italian mainland:

"Having captured Sicily as our first slice of the Italian home country, the time has now come to carry the battle onto the mainland of Italy.

"We have a good plan and air support on a greater scale than we ever had before.

"There can only be one end to this next battle; another success.

"Forward to victory.

"Let us knock Italy out of the war.

"Good luck, and God bless you all."

Invasion Stirs British Hopes Of Steady March to Victory

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—The Allied invasion of the Italian mainland which started early this morning combines with other factors to make this a great and memorable day in British history.

Already Sept. 3 this year was scheduled for a celebration, both as the fourth anniversary of the British declaration of war on Germany and as National Day of thanksgiving, prayer, and dedication to a speedy victory.

Now, with news of the Allied bridgehead already secured on the Calabrian coast of Italy's toe, a feeling of excitement is added to a nation-wide sense of gratitude and new hope.

This news is timely, for with the Russians smashing on to fresh victories, there had been a marked and growing undercurrent of disappointment and impatience here that Anglo-American land forces were not also fully at grips with the German armies. There even seemed to be a gathering momentum in the call that Prime Minister Churchill should return to Britain to confront the British Parliament.

On Mainland Again

General Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces pouring into Italy over the Messina Straits have lifted up hearts throughout Britain, even though they won't have settled the second front controversy. But today the Allies are at last on the continental mainland. There is feeling here there can now be no break in the sequence of events leading to victory. There may be lulls, but not hesitation.

To many in Britain the news of the Italian landing came in an unexpectedly dramatic way, as they were listening to a short service immediately before the 8 o'clock news bulletin.

The Radio Minister was talling on early morning worshippers, who are said to number about 3,000,000, to offer prayers for those

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Restaurants Deny Charges Of Getting Best Meat Cuts

To the charge that restaurants and hotels were getting "the choicest cuts and largest quantities" of meat, to the detriment of retail dealers, Massachusetts restaurateurs today emphatically declared that if such discrimination did occur, it was so infrequent as to be hardly noticeable and that in most areas the exact reverse was the case.

Mark Strong, Secretary of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, said today that the plight in which restaurants find themselves under current regulations of the Office of Price Administration could justly be termed a "mess."

"We are, in fact, working with the regional OPA to bring about a fairer picture," he said.

His statement came in a response to the charge issued late yesterday by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, who said, "The grocers of this State are sick and tired of seeing the choicest cuts and large quantities of meat being diverted to the packers' hotel and restaurant supply divisions."

Mr. McCabe urged drastic action by the Price and Rationing Division of OPA "to correct this situation."

In this aim the restaurant association is in accord with the grocers. Mr. Strong admitted that distribution of meat among the restaurants was grossly uneven, with by far the heaviest allotments going to restaurants which served liquor and could thus show a larger number of "meals" served during December, 1942, the base period. As an example of such unequal distribution, he cited one restaurant in Boston, a famous establishment where no liquor, but unusually liberal meals, had always been served. The meat allotment to that restaurant today, he said, is 15 per cent of what it was in a normal period. The inequity arises out of the "strange and wonderful" working of the method of figuring now in use, Mr. Strong said.

The Association has submitted to

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Overcast

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:15 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:42 a. m.

Dimout begins Saturday at 8:13 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:43 a. m.

Chinese Student of Cities Sees Burma Road Opening

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reopening of the Burma Road this coming fall was seen today by Dr. Yu-lin Hsi, representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the United States to study the form and structure of United States municipal governments.

Dr. Hsi said he believed that the Allies would recapture Burma and open the lifeline to China before snow falls. Speaking in excellent English, the representative of the Chinese National Government said that a huge Chinese Army is already in India being equipped for the big push and in co-ordination with American and British forces would move in on Burma soon.

A luncheon was given at the Parker House today by the City of Boston in honor of Dr. Hsi. City Auditor Charles Fox was host in the absence of Mayor Tobin.

Dr. Hsi was particularly pleased, he said, to read of the Allies' invasion of Italy's mainland. He said this invasion marks the beginning of the end of the war.

Deviating from the war to his favorite subject of municipal government, the youthful-appearing Chinese who, incidentally has a daughter who recently graduated from a Chinese university, said he hoped to introduce into the cities and towns of China many of the system of government which are in use in the United States. While particularly interested in the financial side of government operation, Dr. Hsi is taking home copious notes on parliamentary procedure.

Dr. Hsi left China last January, arriving in Washington in the middle of February, in time to hear his country's beloved Mme. Chiang address Congress. During his stay in the United States he has visited 42 major American cities, Boston being the final one on his schedule.

Smiling, Dr. Yu-lin said he "left the best for the last."

Next month he plans to visit several Canadian cities en route to England where he will also study governmental policies of a number of cities before returning to China.

Dr. Hsi, formerly a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council for the International Settlement, is at present a member of the People's National Political Council at Chungking, a position similar to that of congressman here.

Asked if China felt slighted at the Allies' inability to give more aid, Dr. Hsi said, emphatically, no. His country, he said, realized that the United States was not prepared for total war when the Japanese atacked it. However, Dr. Hsi continued, the Chinese people have strong confidence that the Allies will come to their aid and bring the final victory.

He said that when the Allies are ready to move into China with their huge fleets of bombing planes, there will be ready for them numbers of well-equipped landing fields which the Chinese have been building in anticipation.

Armed Services Units Listed For Hollywood Bond Parade

Details of the Hollywood Bond Cavalcade parade in Boston on Friday, Sept. 10, are announced, following a meeting of local motion picture officials in charge of arrangements, at the M. & P. Theaters Corporation offices in Scollay Square.

According to current arrangements, many of which are still tentative because of various service regulations, the parade, scheduled for 4 p. m., will consist of units of the Army, including motorized equipment, Navy, with a detachment of Waves, Marine Corps and Women Marines, Coast Guard and Sparmobile, Massachusetts State Guard, Women's Defense Corps, and the Red Cross.

Visiting motion picture players of the Hollywood Bond Cavalcade, who are to be seen on the evening of the parade at the Boston Garden, are to be distributed among the parade units as follows:

Army—Betty Hutton, Dick Powell, Olivia De Havilland, and Kay Kyser company.

Navy — Hollywood Starlets; Waves—Fred Astaire.

Marines—Lucille Ball; Women Marines—James Cagney.

Coast Guard—Greer Garson.

Massachusetts State Guard—Kathryn Grayson.

Women's Defense Corps—Mickey Rooney.

Each star will be identified by a banner in the vehicle in which she or he rides, according to the parade officials.

Route of the parade will be: Form at Stuart and Columbus Avenue. Stuart Street to Washington, to School, to Beacon, to Park, to Tremont, to Boylston, disbanding at Park Square.

The Statler Hotel has provided an entire floor at its own expense for the Hollywood players during their stay in Boston.

At the luncheon of the Committee of One Hundred yesterday at the Copley-Plaza hotel, during which $1,000,000 in War Bonds was subscribed, Maj. Gen. Kenneth Blood, commanding the New England sector, United States Army, made a token presentation of a jeep to Samuel Pinanski, head of the motion picture War Bond Committee. General Blood also promised to provide 35 more jeeps for the use of the motion picture stars in the parade.

Manufacturing Eases Off

Employment in 1,684 manufacturing establishments of Boston declined 1.8 per cent in July and pay rolls fell off 2.5 per cent, according to the monthly survey of the State Department of Labor and Industries. The biggest drop came in the making of women's clothing, where the number of workers decreased 11.5 per cent and pay rolls 16.6 per cent.

Fair Weather and 'Fair' Help at Wheel

Wide World

Maine Windjammer on Vacation Cruise

Capt. Manley Grant of the schooner "Mattie"—home port Camden, Maine—prepares to sail on pleasure run. He is pointing out the channel buoys that the schooner must pass on the way out of the harbor. The girls, left to right, are: Vivian Horsman, Gertrude Johnson, Barbara Cheevers, and Evelyn Simpson, all of Malden, Mass.

N. E. SeaBee Gets Medal For Rescue

A Navy SeaBee from Vermont who helped rescue a shipmate from icy Aleutian waters today leads the list of New Englanders cited for heroism.

It was Thomas H. Clark of Graniteville, Vt., machinist's mate, second class, who with Ralph F. Marstiller of Elkins, West Virginia, fireman, first class, was recommended by his commanding officer for the Silver Life Saving Medal of the Treasury Department.

The pair dived from a pier in a midnight storm 25 feet into the water to rescue a seaman who apparently had lost his balance in moving lumber. The water was strewn with lumber and was whipped by the storm, the citation pointed out.

Air Medals or bronze oak leaf clusters for the Air Medal have been awarded for anti-submarine flights to Maj. James H. Starbuck, Poultney, Vt.; Capt. James J. Mahoney, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.; First Lieut. John J. Ferrara, Boston, and Staff Sergeant Oliver C. Cole, Newport, R. I.

Racing Licenses Issued

The State Racing Commission has issued licenses for horse racing to the Barrington Fair Association, Sept 20 to 25, and for dog racing to the Massasoit Greyhound Association, Inc. at Raynham, Sept. 13 to Oct. 6.

New Members of State Guard Go Into Camp Over Week End

War Activities in New England

More than 200 new members of the State Guard will get their first taste of overnight maneuvers in a three-day encampment in the Southboro area over the Labor Day week end.

Tactical use of weapons and principles of attack and counter-attack will be stressed in the camp instruction, according to Maj. Harold V. Farnsworth of Winchester, camp commander.

The 55-tent encampment will be erected today for the newly-formed units from Revere, Winthrop, Needham, Arlington, Winchester, Wellesley, Weston, and Lincoln.

Standard rations will be fed the guardsmen, who will begin arriving tomorrow morning at St. Mark's School, maneuver headquarters.

First of the instruction events begins at 1:30 p. m. tomorrow, with a tactical walk teaching use of terrain for cover.

Tactical use of weapons will be explained in the evening by Maj. J. Dallas Cortiere of Weston, assistant camp commander. Training films will be shown.

After church services Sunday, exercises will carry out the instruction of the previous night's lecture. The afternoon will be devoted to attack problems; in the evening, instruction and drill in night patrol work will be given.

The biggest field maneuver will be held at 8 o'clock Labor Day at Clear Hill, with one company simulating paratroop saboteurs, while another company opposes. Blank ammunition, smoke screens, and smoke grenades will be used, adding realistic touches. Camp will end at 1 p. m. Monday, Major Farnsworth announced.

Air Combat

Among the hundreds of new fighter and bomber pilots graduating from the Army Air Forces Central Flying Training Command, centering at Randolph Field, Texas, this week were 77 from New England States, it was announced today.

Formerly the Gulf Coast Training Center, the Central Center is now composed of 11 final schools in Oklahoma and Texas.

Labor Day Fun

Service men and women from all over the world are expected to take advantage of free entertainment here during the Labor Day week end, according to the Greater Boston USO Committee.

Free tickets for baseball games, theaters, and dances are available at the Buddies Club Ticket Office on Boston Common, it was reminded, as plans for a record program were completed.

Many men and women will be accommodated with home-cooked meals throughout suburban Boston, it was indicated, while picnics at the shore and along the Charles River's reaches were also being planned.

Engineer Specialists

Some 40 soldiers will graduate as Army Engineer Specialists tonight from Franklin Technical Institute, where exercises will be held in Franklin Auditorium at 8 o'clock.

'GI' Insurance Up

Soldiers at Fort Devens holding "government issue" National Service Life Insurance increased in number from 61 per cent in December to 96 per cent on Aug. 10, it was disclosed this week by Lieut. Charles Sincere, Jr., post insurance officer.

The average policy want from $6,687 to $8,835 in the same period, with many taking advantage of the $10,000 limit. The showing is regarded as remarkable because of the increase in post personnel in the period.

Restaurants Deny Charge of Getting The Best Meat Cuts

Continued from Page 1

Washington what it believes is a vastly improved plan for allocating meat supplies among restaurants. Chief feature of the plan is that it bases a restaurant's quota of meat upon the average size of its customers' checks, rather than upon what it used at some previous period.

"We processed hundreds of ration applications here in our office when the present system went into effect," Mr. Strong said, "and we found hardly any small restaurateurs who had more than the vaguest idea of how much food they served during a given month. They simply never kept that kind of records. And OPA gave them on warning that they would have to keep such records. Therefore, the plan presented a magnificent opportunity for falsification in the first place, and has worked with less and less fairness ever since."

Tragic note in the current meat shortage was added today by the destruction of more than a ton of beef when the Woburn Meat Market burned to the ground in a two-alarm fire. David Eljard, proprietor of the store which is at 406 Main Street, said the windows and show cases had been filled with a larger stock of beef than he had been able to accumulate for a week end in a long time.

Tax Office Open Monday

The full staff of the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, 141 Milk Street, Boston, will be on hand all day Monday, Labor Day, it was announced today, to accept income tax returns and payments.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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On Guard Duty At Boot Camp —Ho-hum-m!

Everett Smith, who recently enlisted in the United States Coast Guard as a Temporary Reservist, and who, like many others in various occupations, gives 12 hours' service each week on the Boston waterfront, describes in diary form a week spent, along with 100 other T. R.'s, in boot training at the Coast Guard Indoctrination School at Fairhaven, Mass. This is the fifth of a series of six daily articles.

By Everett M. Smith, U.S.C.G.T.R.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Friday—Last night was hectic. The four in our room were assigned to guard duty; one from 2200 to 2400 [10 p. m. to midnight]. I drew the midnight to 0200 shift; my son-in-law in the bunk above took over my watch from then until 0400, and the occupant of the bunk next to mine carried on until 6 o'clock this morning. He just came in. There has been little sleep for us, what with one coming in as another leaves for duty. Ho-hum!

Yesterday morning brought special orders for those who had been remiss in caring for their rooms. Occupants of one room, six in number, were detailed to mow the lawn after evening mess, and those from another room—dusty, and towels adrift—were assigned to wash the kitchen walls.

"And, we have lots more work around here, if you men don't keep your quarters shipshape," we were told.

Tips on Saboteurs

Lectures got under way early, with the ex-Washington detective talking on sabotage, espionage, and subversive acts. We were told of the dozens of methods employed by saboteurs and spies.

Democracy was working here in our classrooms, and on the drill fields. There was no favoritism. All were handed the same stiff instructions, whether they be businessmen, merchants, dentists, lawyers, machinists, welders, farmers, or insurance agents. Bankers exchanged notes with shipyard workers. The latter filled in a word or two missed by a teacher.

But it was all done quietly. There's no talking in class or in ranks. Strict attention to business—and study in "spare time"—that's the motto here at the school.

More of the beach patrol instructions later in the morning, as part of the class rode off in a truck to the rifle range. Our turn comes today.

Right after noon mess we assembled for drill in the manual of arms. Dummy rifles—fortunately for me—were distributed, and we learned the basic fundamentals of "Present Arms, "Port Arms," and "Right Shoulder Arms."

Care in Shifting Arms

Shifting from "Port" to "Right Shoulder" I became careless, and received a neat clip over my right eye. I'll be more careful in future.

Later, more semaphore and blinker work. We learned the meaning of special flags for special occasions. Jotted more instructions in our notebooks, to be absorbed in "spare time."

After evening chow, more about chemical warfare. Various types of gases were described—and sniffed. Again, as the atmosphere in the classroom became a bit acrid, we adjourned to the lawn, with more demonstrations of gas masks.

Our "spare time" today was spent in joshing those detailed to mow the front lawn and wash the kitchen walls. Fortunately, so far, no serious infractions of regulations have resulted in anyone being assigned to guard the clothespost.

Motorists Urged to Aid Efforts to Conserve Gas

Efforts of New England rationing officials were exerted anew today to bring about such a degree of voluntary control of the civilian use of gasoline that Washington would not be tempted to impose another pleasure-driving ban.

"So far as is humanly possible," said Kenneth B. Backman, regional chief of the Office of Price Administration, "we want to avert that possibility." He suggested that it could be done by an increase in the number of car-sharing clubs among holders of B and C rations. "These clubs in operation in many war plants have resulted in a great saving of gasoline," Mr. Backman asserted. "If private individuals will form these clubs in their neighborhoods, in their own business, or with their business acquaintances, we can make an even greater saving."

Mr. Backman pointed out that it was still unlawful to use supplemental gasoline for pleasure-driving and that only A rations were available for that purpose. He promised a new and more thorough review of all supplemental gasoline rations in New England by his office, in an attempt to make sure that drivers holding only A rations could continue to have gasoline.

Meanwhile, New England buckled down to getting along with 60 per cent of its normal supply of gasoline, at least for the Labor Day weekend and probably for the entire month of September.

"If a trip can be avoided, do so. One thing is certain. We know how much gasoline we have. The next thing is to use it as wisely and as sparingly as possible," Mr. Backman said.

The Supplies and Distribution Committee of the New England petroleum industry notified gasoline filling stations last night that they might expect only 60 per cent of their normal gasoline requirements during the coming week. For the past three weeks retail gasoline dealers have been receiving 75 per cent of their normal figure. The cut indicates an actual local shortage, and in commenting on it Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Boston district OPA director, said: "We have consistently maintained that eastern Massachusetts motorists can ration themselves to a large degree if they know the true seriousness of the situation."

Increase of N. E. Business Is Expected for September

Business in New England appears due for a considerable increase this month, John D. West, Industrial Executive of the New England Council, forecast here recently.

Mr. West drew his estimate from the steady advance in volume of war contracts coming into this region, as well as from prospects voiced by industrial leaders. Other angles of New England's war production, based on an interview, follow:

New England has produced more than 10 per cent of the war materials of the nation, though it has received only 4.6 per cent of the plants and facilities paid for by the Government.

The total of the government-financed properties in the country at large amounts to $23,000,000,000. of this New England has been given a little over $1,000,000,000.

Since last spring the percentage of war contracts coming into New England, while increasing in total volume, has fallen off a little in comparison to the total of war contracts for the country.

This is undoubtedly due in part to the completion of war plants and facilities in other sections of the United States and their getting into production, also to the allocating of contracts in line with the emphasis on aviation.

The Government built its war plants and facilities more largely in other sections in part because industry in New England was already well developed and could absorb all the available labor. In populous rural States such as Kansas, Texas, and other parts of the South and in the Southwest, labor for big new plants was available. In addition, the interior is remote from the seaboard and from possible bombings.

Shipbuilding makes the notable exception in New England.

Due to skilled labor and ready facilities, New England has received a very favorable proportion of the national contracts in proportion to its population.

While there has been a little concern about figures showing small decline in total employment and wages in manufacturing in Massachusetts for July as compared to June, it is expected these gaps will be filled up in September.

A number of factors are mentioned among industrial leaders in explanation of the slight recession. These include normal seasonal declines, shortages of materials, cutbacks in contracts and some reconversions of plants, taking a number of employees by the draft, a substantial reduction in orders for Army and Navy shoes, July shutdowns for vacations, a cut in the production of ice cream and tightening up on use of dextrose sugar by confectionery companies, some extensive summer vacations and absenteeism, etc.

Major lines of war materials produced in New England include textiles, shoes, ships, airplane parts and engines, small arms and ammunition, plastics, etc.

The great problem of industry, Mr. West added, remains the shortage of manpower in every field.

N. E. Zionist Convention to Discuss Palestine as Frontier of Democracy

Zionists from every State in New England will gather at the Hotel Statler here tomorrow and Sunday for the twenty-third annual war convention of the New England Zionist Region. Chief topic of deliberation will be upon Palestine and Zionism in relation to World War II, taking for the keynote Jewish Palestine as a frontier of democracy and the Jewish hope of tomorrow.

Heading the list of outstanding speakers will be Mrs. Archibald Silverman of Providence, international prominent Zionist leader, and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal. Mrs. Silverman, who has just returned from a trip to England last week, will address the opening session.

The major part of the session will be devoted to a discussion of the recommendations for action emanating from the American Jewish Conference in New York, whose sessions will have been concluded by the time the Zionist Convention opens. Elihu D. Stone, Honorary President of the New England Zionist Region, will deliver the principal address, which will be followed by a general debate and open forum discussion in which all delegates will participate.

Additional guest speakers on the Sunday program will include Mendel N. Fisher of New York, Executive Director of the Jewish National Fund of America; Simon Shetzer of Washington, D. C., Executive Secretary of the Zionist Organization of America; and Daniel J. Doherty of Boston, State Administrator of the U. S. Treasury War Savings Department.

New England Zionist leaders who will report on activities and accomplishments during the past year include Max Kabatznick, Boston, President of the New England Zionist Region; Dr. Arthur I. Shain, Boston, Chairman of Convention Committee and President of the New England Jewish National Fund; Harry Levine, Leominister, Chairman of the New England Zionist Youth Commission; and Robert Silverman, New York, Field Director, United Palestine Appeal.

22 Waves Are First Women Aerologists

Twenty-two Waves will become the Navy's first women aerologists tomorrow when they, with 25 Navy men, graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology after completion of an eight-month graduate course in meteorological enginering.

Prof. Henry G. Houghton, Jr., head of the meteorological department at M. I. T., will preside at the brief ceremonies at 9 a. m., which will follow a breakfast at the Smith House. Speakers will be Capt. C. S. McIntosh, U. S. N., senior naval officer at M. I. T., and Lieut. A. E. Jones, meteorologists of the British Royal Navy.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Overcast

Boston and vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight and Saturday morning; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Little change in temperature tonight and Saturday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are displayed after sunset Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:33 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 3:05 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Coming in the WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Sept. 4, 1943

"FEATHERBED RULES"—A REBUTTAL
By D. B. Robertson

On May 29 we published an article by George P. McNear, Jr., president of the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railroad, on "featherbed rules" on the railroads. Mr. Robertson, long associated with labor and transportation problems, has written a defense of the rules now followed by the railroads—the case from the employees' point of view.

PREVENTING WORLD WARS
By Lionel Curtis

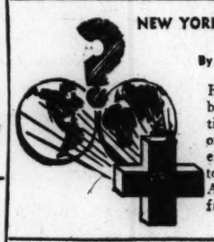
Discussion of ways and means by which a permanent peace may be established in the world.

PARADISE FOR INVENTORS
By Katherine M. Gault

A New York writer surveys the work of the New York Public Library in fostering the genius of inventors and describes their facilities for research on myriad subjects.

WOMAN . . . ARMED WITH POWER
By Josephine Ripley

The men are at the front . . . and women are keeping the home fires burning, in factories, stores, streetcars, freight yards. And still there are not enough . . . one million more women are wanted by Uncle Sam before the end of the year and a newspaper woman blows the bugle for action.



NEW YORK'S POLYGLOT INQUIRY OFFICE
By Juliette K. Arthur

Hundreds of questions are being asked by anxious relatives who are seeking news of families and friends either in America or war-torn Europe, and the American Red Cross seldom fails them.

TREES ON THE TREELESS PLAINS
By Bliss Isely

In the once dry, dust-ridden Santa Fé region, trees are growing green against the sun, birds warble among the leaves and children learn what picnics really are . . . Regional Conservator Finnell has accomplished wonders with tree experimentation.

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R. I. Localities Plan Projects For After War

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3—Several Rhode Island communities are laying plans for postwar public works projects to ease the shift from wartime to peace economy. Some cities and towns have set up funds for this work but not all have organized planning groups to direct the expenditures.

The most elaborate program disclosed thus far is in Warwick. Mayor Albert P. Ruerat is seeking a way to finance a $1,300,000 schedule of projects to be begun even before the end of the war. Warwick was Rhode Island's fastest growing city before the war began and is in need of a great many improvements in its highway and public buildings.

Providence is expected to announce soon the makeup of a postwar planning board.

The Bristol Town Council has a committee at work which has held two meetings to survey the situation.

The Cranston City Plan Commission has announced some tentative plans which include changes in city zoning, a new cross-town highway, more recreational facilities and a new fire station.

A subcommittee of the Newport Chamber of Commerce has held several meetings but no program has been announced. The City has great hope of developing its commercial airline facilities.

Woonsocket officials are counting on a fund of $100,000 available from savings in the municipal budget.

Charlestown taxpayers have $15,000 invested in war bonds which they plan to use to cushion the return to peace conditions. Westerly also has $50,000 in Federal securities. Other communities with funds in readiness are Hopkinton and Cumberland.

The East Providence Planning Board, which was set up in 1935 but never functioned, has been reappointed and given the chore of mapping a postwar program for that town. Warren also has reorganized its planning board.

Barrington is working on a program and its Finance Board has approved the setting up of a reserve fund of $50,000 to finance projects are decided upon.

Manpower Conferences

Thomas H. Bride, Jr., new War Manpower Commissioon director for Rhode Island, has launched a series of conferences in Providence aimed at the organization of an area war manpower committee for Rhode Island, on which labor and management will be represented.

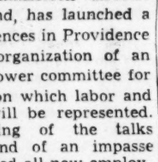
The beginning of the talks marked the end of an impasse which had halted all new employment at the Walsh-Kaiser shipyard, where 1,500 new workers are needed at once to begin work on 32 vessels.

The chain of events leading up to Mr. Bride's first conferences started when State draft officials told the shipyard that it would have to insist on certificates of availability from new employees or all deferments of its workers would be canceled. Union members, who had fought the appointment of Mr. Bride's predecessor, Farrell D. Coyle, to the WMC position, had been refusing to obey the edict which requires certification from the United States Employment Services as eligibility for a new job.

The unions won their main point by having Mr. Coyle replaced after a brief and stormy career which started last April. According to the new manpower chief, arrangements now have been worked out for the hiring of shipyard workers in full compliance with Federal regulations. The unions decided to adhere to the rules.

Representative John E. Fogarty (D) of Rhode Island is credited as the man most directly responsible for the removal of Mr. Coyle, and seems to have scored a political victory over Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, who had sponsored Mr. Coyle's candidacy for the WMC job despite the opposition of organized labor.

CESSPOOLS OVERLOADED AND SEPTIC TANKS are a source of annoyance during fall months



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Among the 'Latest' in Uncle Sam's Weapons of War

Wide World

Speedy New Antiaircraft Halftracks to Harry Enemy

Here is a new problem for Axis pilots—the Army's halftrack, which mounts three antiaircraft guns, carries two .5 caliber machine guns and an automatic, rapid-fire 37mm. cannon that fires high explosive shells. But that isn't all. At Camp Edwards, Mass., the antiaircraft artillery training center, large numbers of these halftracks are performing on a terrain which would immobilize any ordinary vehicle. They go up over sand dunes with great ease and tear through the thick brush "like a knife in hot butter." (1) A halftrack maneuvers through smoke screen, deep sand, brush—and anything else that might get in the way. (2) Here are 64 of them lined up for mass target practice on the range. At a signal the crews hop aboard. (3) Some fancy skywriting pencils. A clip of high-explosive shells is passed into the turret of one of the new halftracks. (4) Soldiers man antiaircraft guns on speedy halftrack.

Job-Hunting Navy Veteran Gets Position

John E. McCormack, the honorably discharged Navy veteran who had complained of "getting the run-around" in seeking "a job with a future," today said he had "practically decided" upon accepting a shoe machinery offer after "being besieged" with 100 offers yesterday.

The 24-year-old veteran from upper New York State, who has taken up residence in Brookline since his discharge from Chelsea Naval Hospital three month ago, said he was "gratified" with the response to his complaints widely published yesterday.

Meanwhile, his allegation that he had received unsatisfactory treatment from the United States Employment Service was denied today by Powell M. Cabot, Acting Director of the War Manpower Commission in Massachusetts.

Young McCormack had received "extremely good service" in view of his stipulation against a war-industry job, Mr. Cabot averred.

The veteran, who had wanted a job to suit his musical background or one with assurance of advancement regardless of the war boom, had refused a score of war jobs, the lowest starting at $31.50 a week and leading to skilled rating and pay, according to USES records.

Mr. McCormack did not disclose the name of his chosen company or the starting pay, but did say that his offers by telephone and telegram yesterday included one with a radio manufacturer starting at $55 a week.

Charging the veteran with a "lack of understanding," Mr. Cabot said "this is common to a lot of other people with respect to the general labor situation and knowledge of the work of the Employment Service.

"Actually the records show Mr. McCormack was given extremely good service. I believe that within a short time we would have been able to pick a good job for him."

Colonel Kirk to AMG

Col. Paul G. Kirk, of Boston, has been transferred to the AMG, the military organization to govern occupied enemy territory, it was learned yesterday. Colonel Kirk has commanded the 101st Infantry, M. N. G., of the 26th Yankee Division since 1934. He is on leave as a judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

British Unit to Demonstrate Antiaircraft War at Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Sept. 3—British antiaircraft artillerists who underwent the Battle of Britain and fought off the Nazi Luftwaffe on other fronts arrive here on Tuesday to exchange pointers with the American Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center.

During a nine-day stay, 346 officers and enlisted men of the First Composite Antiaircraft Artillery will demonstrate methods of training and tactics and become familiar with American customs, according to Maj. T. C. Metcalf, who directed the battery when it took part in the defense of England during some of the most severe raids.

The unit was invited by the War Department to tour Army Ground Forces installations throughout this country.

With high-ranking officials from the Boston area of the Eastern Defense Command and from this camp as observers, the British unit will stage various antiaircraft demonstrations on Logan Field and conduct firing practice at Scorton Neck Beach, A. A. A. T. C. firing point, during their nine-day tour. The firing practice, to be conducted both day and night, should be of great interest to officers and enlisted men of the A. A. A. T. C., as these British gunners were more than a match for the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain, in the North African campaign and in other battles.

Basic equipment of the British Battery is similar to that of American antiaircraft units, but American directors are referred to by the British as "indicators." Before coming to Camp Edwards, largest antiaircraft artillery training center in this section of the country, the Royal Artillery visited the New York region, Teaneck, N. J., and gave demonstrations at Camp Davis, N. C.

Suit Against Hudson Designed to Force Water Chlorination

A suit in equity has been filed in the Massachusetts Supreme Court by the Attorney General's office, seeking to force the Town of Hudson to comply with State and Federal health authorities' orders to install equipment to chlorinate the Town water.

The Town has refused to obey the orders of the United States Surgeon General and of the State Department of Public Health to install chlorination equipment as a precaution against sabotage or pollution.

Hudson citizens rejected the proposals, declaring that their water supply always was, and now is pure, and that chlorinization would spoil the taste of the water.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—"X" and "Y" valid and expire Oct. 2.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" now valid and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration dates vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Arthur P. Wadlund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3—Prof. Arthur P. Wadlund, who passed on here last night, was head of the physics department of Trinity College and former metallurgist of Greenfield, Mass., widely known for his authoritative knowledge in X-rays.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., he early came to Hartford where he graduated from Trinity College. Later he received his master's degree from the University of Chicago. In 1923 he was appointed assistant professor of physics at Trinity and a few years later became head of the department. In World War I he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal as a member of the "Yankee Division."

Boy and Girl Win Entry To Farm Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 3—A Massachusetts boy, Norman E. Ramsdell of Millis and a Massachusetts girl, Marguerite M. Mitchell of Shelburne, will compete in the National Youth Safety Contest conducted annually by the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, Howard S. Russell, manager of the Underwriters, announced here yesterday.

Their essays, inspection forms, and personal records, which were selected as first-prize winners by judges, Prof. W. C. Harrington, Extension Agricultural Engineer of Massachusetts State College, and Harley A. Leland, Assistant State 4-H Club leader of Amherst, will be sent to the national contest headquarters at Indianapolis where winners of the $100 first cash and $50 second prize will be announced later this month.

Norman and Marguerite will be awarded a $25 war bond each as State winners. Second-prize winners, Donald Pease and Ruth Davenport, both of Shelburne, will receive $10 in war stamps.

The contest has been conducted by Mutual Farm Underwriters in co-operation with the Massachusetts 4-H clubs to aid the Government's effort in driving home to farmers the menace of fire to national security in time of war. "Less fires for us will help scorch the Axis" was the conclusion of Marguerite's essay.

In addition to his essay of 500 to 1,000 words, each contestant had to submit a personal record of his accomplishments and inspect two sets of farm buildings, indicating on inspection forms the first hazards found, those corrected, and safety measures used by the farmers.

Besides being an 11-time winner at county fairs with his prize calves and bulls, Norman sings in a church choir, is on the school basket ball and track teams, and a constant reader. His essay described the cure of a farm that had "an acute case of fire jitters," by a boy who found its fire hazards and corrected them.

Norman and Marguerite, who has taken the place of her two brothers on her father's farm, are typical of the more than 1,000 4-H Club boys and girls to whom fire prevention literature was sent in connection with the contest.

Back to School Next Wednesday

Boys and girls in most Greater Boston communities will troop back to school next Wednesday, Sept. 8, but the schools in Boston proper will open Sept. 9.

Opening dates in the surrounding cities and towns are:

Sept. 7—Lynn, Watertown.
Sept. 8 — Arlington, Avon, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Lynnfield, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Quincy, Randolph, Reading, Saugus, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, Woburn.
Sept. 9—Boston, Somerville, Wellesley.
Sept. 13—Cambridge, Canton, Revere.

'Co-op' Bankers and Realtors To Hear Midwest Notables

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "meetin'est, greetin'est" public official in the State of Ohio will come to Boston Sept. 15. He will be followed by "Cy" Willmore on Sept. 23.

Who is this man from Ohio? He's the most popular mayor ever elected in the City of Cincinnati, a "Democrat-Republican" as his friends call him, who knows how to talk as well as he knows how to win votes. He got 25,000 votes as winner of the last mayoralty contest in a field of almost 40 candidates, nine of which were to be voted on under the proporational representation form of election.

He is Mayor James Garfield Stewart who comes to address the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League in the New Ocean House at Swampscott.

Who is "Cy" Willmore?

Ask a Massachusetts realtor that question and he will recoil as would a Democrat faced with the query: "Who is Franklin D. Roosevelt?" For Cyrus Crane Willmore is President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards with headquarters in Chicago. He comes to Boston to address the First Annual Fall Realtors Conference at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Month of Conferences

All this leads up to the point that September is the month of conferences in the field of real estate and home loans. The Co-operative Bank League convention begins with registrations on Sept. 13, and runs through Sept. 15. The Conference is an all-day, full-scale schedule beginning at 11 a. m., and runing through the "Cy" Willmore dinner at 6:30 p. m.

Several hundred co-operative bank officials are expected to look over more than a half-century of challenging progress and forward into the approaching postwar era of revolutionary opportunities, at their annual sessions. Despite transportation difficulties, Warner M. Allen, League Secretary, anticipated a large attendance, perhaps the largest in the League's 55 years' history.

Speakers chosen for the convention are: Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Savings and Loan League; Henry H. Pierce, President of the Merchants Co-operative Bank; Joseph Earl Perry, Commissioner of Banks in Massachusetts; Roy Wenzlick, real estate analyst of St. Louis, Mo.; Ralph H. Cake, President of the United States Savings and Loan League; Charles S. Emerson, President of the Milford, N. H., Building and Loan Association; Mayor Stewart of Cincinnati, Ohio, and E. M. Van Norden, Director of the United States Savings and Loan League for the New York district.

The sessions will officially open Wednesday with a word of welcome from Roger W. Nutt, President of the League and Treasurer of the West Roxbury Co-operative Bank. Management problems and the report of the League's Committee on Postwar Planning headed by Henry H. Pierce will complete the Wednesday morning sessions.

Building and Loan Leader

Massachusetts Bank Commissioner Perry, Mr. Van Norden and Mr. Bodfish will be the Wednesday afternoon speakers. Mayor Stewart of Cincinnati will be guest speaker at the annual dinner Wednesday evening.

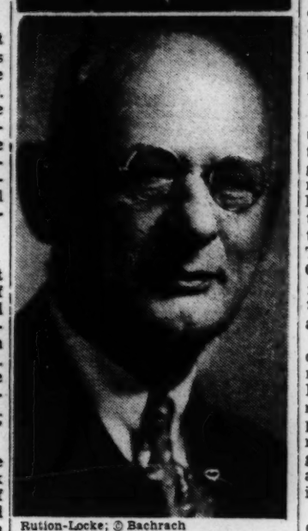
Thursday's sessions will open with a breakfast at 8:30 a. m., to be addressed by Charles E. Emerson, of Milford, N. H., Building and Loan Association.

The final session on Thursday, with Mr. Nutt presiding, will hear the reports of the nomination committee, resolutions committee and budget committee, elect officers for the ensuing year and listen to two nationally known analysts, Roy Wenzlick of St. Louis, and Ralph Cake of Portland, Ore., discuss the future of co-operative banking and real estate in Massachusetts.

One of the high lights of the convention will be the report of the Pierce Committee on postwar plannning around which Co-operative Bankers will chart their course over the next decade. It is expected that this report may prove the groundwork for a projected master plan of action to keep co-operative banks abreast of the revolutionary times ahead.

In its broadest significance, the League's convention is described by banking officials as the door through which co-operative bankers will pass into the postwar world of change and spectacular progress.

At the realtors' conference later in the month, the principal speakers, in addition to President Willmore, will be Maurice F. Reidy of Worcester, Earl B. Teckemeyer, Vice-President of the National Association, and Maurice J. Wall, President of the State Association of Real Estate Boards.



Rution-Locke; © Bachrach

In Coming Convention

Top: Roger W. Nutt, President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, who will preside at Swampscott convention Sept. 14-16. Below: Warner M. Allen, Executive Secretary of League, in charge of arrangements for fifty-fifth annual meeting.

Willkie to Visit Dartmouth Head

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Sept. 3 (AP)—Wendell Wilkie, 1940 Republican Presidential nominee, planned to go to Hanover, N. H., today to visit Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College.

He spent much of yesterday here inspecting soldier-students at Norwich University and conferring with Republican leaders.

The former Presidential candidate told more than 1,000 Norwich men that they are "receiving the best training ever given to any army in the world," and lauded the Army's college technical training program.

Mr. Willkie made an informal call on Gov. Wiliam Wills of Vermont at Monpelier during the day and visited with Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont a former law associate.

He came here after spending the week end at Lancaster, N. H., with Sinclair Weeks, National Republican Committee Treasurer.

Murray to Speak

Philip Murray, national president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will be principal speaker at the New England convention of the United Steelworkers of America in Worcester Sept. 25 and 26. This will be the third convention of the New England district, which reports a membership of around 15,000.

Gas Masks Hit By Strike At Fall River Mill

Making of gas masks has been hit by a strike at the Firestone Rubber and Latex Products Company at Fall River, Mass. The walkout has been on all week and is the second in two months.

The gas masks are designed both for army and civilian use. Fifty-six men are involved, and if the tieup continues, it will extend to 280 other workers engaged on chemical warfare.

Six weeks ago Joseph L. Tully, one of the veteran industrial relations adjusters of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, settled a walkout at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and he got into the dispute on the ground again today.

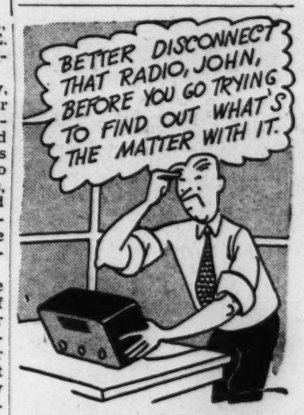
Competion between the rival wings of the labor movement is credited with a background of trouble at the plant. Last year the American Federation of Labor won a labor board election and its union was certified as the collective bargaining agency.

This year the rubber workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations came in, organized and recently petitioned the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board for certification. A hearing will be held at the board's offices in Boston next Tuesday at which the A. F. of L., C. I. O., and the company will be represented. If the Board decides the evidence warrants, it can order a new election.

Also a problem of maintenance of membership has come up to make friction. The War Labor Board gave the A. F. of L. a maintenance of union membership provision, which requires every member of the union to keep in good standing with the union as a condition of employment. That includes paying his dues.

Recently the union claimed some of the employees were not in good standing with it, the dispute was given to an arbitrator, he came to the same opinion, and the case has now been referred to the National War Labor Board at Washington.

Cause of this week's walkout is said to have been one of the men getting drunk Sunday night, refusal of the company to take him, and the sympathetic walkout of the rest.



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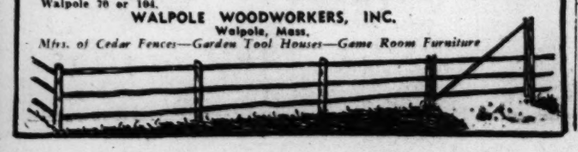

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FIRST NATIONAL SUPER MARKETS

New Films at Metropolitan, State, and Orpheum—Letter From Hollywood

'So Proudly We Hail' And 'Best Foot Forward'

"So Proudly We Hail," the new film at the Metropolitan, is an account of the heroism and horrors of war seen through the eyes of a group of Army nurses on Bataan and in Corregidor. Much of it is grim, realistic business that does not spare the feelings of sensitive spectators. But there are lighter moments of skilfully interpolated humor to ease the tension. And through the tragedy shines the courage of men and women who refused to be engulfed by the disaster around them.

In general the technique of the [illegible] is admirable. Here and there perhaps exceptions might be noted—a suggestion of theatrical contrivance, possibly, in the introduction and conclusion, and occasional melodramatic high lights along the way. But as a whole the picture has a semi-documentary impact. It leaves the spectator with the feeling that this might very likely be the way things looked.

The production has been aided by the acting. Claudette Colbert, who heads the cast, gives one of her smoothly expert performances as a nurse who falls in love with a young officer en route to the Philippines. The surprises on the feminine side of the company are Paulette Goddard and Veronica Lake—Miss Goddard as a flirtatious flibbertigibbet and Miss Lake as a nurse who had seen her fiance killed at Pearl Harbor. The two performances are among the best that these players have given.

There is a surprise, too, on the masculine side of the roster, for one of the characterizations likely to be remembered is that of Sonny Tufts as a good-natured Marine. A newcomer to the screen, he seems to have a flair for acting. His part is a fat one, but his naturalness and ease add to its effectiveness.

In more conventional roles are George Reeves, as a young lieutenant, Barbara Britton as a nurse, Walter Abel as a chaplain, and Mary Servoss as the veteran "Ma" McGregor, in command of the nurses.

Much of the story is told in the flash-back manner, beginning with the arrival in Australia of eight nurses evacuated from Corregidor, starting them home by ship to America, and then—in an effort to re-awaken the memory of one of them—recapitulating the experiences which they had endured in the Philippines. Many of the events are not pretty. But then war, unless it is romanticized, is not a pretty subject.

The companion feature is "Hoosier Holiday," a comedy with musical trimmings by entertainers from the radio. The cast includes Dale Evans, George Byron, Emma Dunn, Thurston Hall, the Hoosier Hot Shots, and the Music Maids.

* * *

State and Orpheum

George Abbott's musical, "Best Foot Forward," was popular on the stage in New York but the original version never made its way to Boston. A notion of what it was all about may be secured from the film now at the State and Orpheum with Lucille Ball, Virginia Weidler, and William Gaxton in prominent roles and with some of the members of the stage company in the cast.

As it stands at present the entertainment seems addressed largely to the advocates of jive and boogie-woogie. Harry James and his orchestra, who occupy a large place on the screen, provide an abundance of that type of music, with its strong accent on rhythm and its minimum of melody. The comedy too is of the kind which is aimed at younger audiences. But all classes of film-goers are likely to find the Technicolor photography attractive.

The plot is a simple one about a movie star who accepted an invitation to a military school prom as a publicity stunt. It may be a little difficult to believe that a leading lady of Miss Ball's standing would be reduced to such a scheme. But that is of little consequence. For there is nothing realistic about the yarn. One farcical complication succeeds another as the actress is smuggled into the social affair, her identity is discovered, and the difficulties are eventually ironed out.

Though there is plenty of noise, much youthful enthusiasm in the acting, and some genuinely funny performances, the pace of the entertainment as a whole is surprisingly leisurely. Three of the original songs have been retained and a number of new ones have been added. Mr. James contributes a performance of "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" with close-ups to show the action of his agile fingers, and he lays aside his trumpet for a moment to indulge in a bit of dancing.

Miss Ball manages skilfully with the part of the visiting star and Mr. Gaxton plays a comic obbligato to her as the press agent who had arranged the scheme. Kenny Bowers and Jack Jordan are amusing newcomers to the screen from the stage company, and Nancy Walker has a considerable part in the humors as a wallflower who had accepted a blind date. Miss Weidler appears as one of the neglected guests, and Tommy Dix plays the bit of the screen-struck youth who had invited the actress and then wished he hadn't.

"Buckskin Frontier," the other feature, is one of Harry Sherman's Westerns, starring Richard Dix and Jane Wyatt, with Albert Dekker, Lee J. Cobb, Victor Jory, and Lola Lane in featured roles.

E. F. M.

Extra Ed Wynn Matinees

Sunday matinee and evening performances, at 3 and 8:30, have been added to the schedule for the Ed Wynn show, "Big Time," at the Shubert. Next week there will be a matinee on Labor Day, and three other matinees, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Ed Wynn, Forward and Backward

Quick sketches of the comedian now at the Shubert in "Big Time"

New Play for Colonial

"Another Love Story," a new comedy by Frederick Lonsdale, has been booked into the Colonial Theater for the week of Oct. 4.

Film Plays and Players

Faye Emerson, who recently completed one of the few feminine roles in "Destination Tokyo," in which Cary Grant and John Garfield are co-starred, has been assigned to a featured part in "Uncertain Glory," starring Errol Flynn. The picture has started production, with Raoul Walsh directing.

* * *

Gordon Oliver has been assigned the role of an Army Lieutenant in "Since You Went Away," forthcoming Selznick film for United Artists release.

* * *

Jane Darwell, Academy Award winner, has been set for an important featured role in the next Ginger Rogers starrer, "Tender Comrade," it is announced by RKO Radio.

* * *

Bing Crosby, Betty Hutton, Paulette Goddard, and Sonny Tufts are to appear in a romantic musical to be produced by Mark Sandrich for Paramount against a background of modern San Francisco.

* * *

Metro is to produce a musical of Old New York with Red Skelton as a policeman of the 80's. The film will be called "Hot Time in the Old Town."

* * *

"Letter from Ireland," a British short film made with American soldiers in Northern Ireland, is being shown in many Greater New York theaters this week end.

* * *

Susan Hayward and John Wayne are to have the leads in Republic's U. S. Navy story, "The Fighting Seabees."

* * *

Ann Miller is to have the feminine lead in Columbia's musical, "Hey, Rookie."

* * *

Work on the new Humphrey Bogart picture, filmed by Columbia, has been completed in the California desert near the Desert Training Theater of Operations. The assistance of the Fourth Army Corps made the film possible as a World War II story.

* * *

Benedict E. Bogeaus has set Sept. 13 as opening production date for "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" which he will film for United Artists release.

Banner Season Expected By Guild in Boston

The Theater Guild and American Theater Society are looking forward to a banner season. Subscriptions, it is said, are more than 25 per cent ahead of last year.

The first three plays in the series will be: Margaret Webster's production of "Othello," with Paul Robeson, José Ferrer, and Uta Hagen, at the Colonial Theater, Sept. 20, beginning an engagement of two weeks; "Uncle Harry," with Eva LaGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut, opening at the Wilbur Sept. 27, and "The Patriots," winner of the Critics' Circle award as the best American play of last season, opening Oct. 11 at the Wilbur, with Walter Hampden and Cecil Humphreys to head the cast.

Applications for the series of six plays may be made at the Theater Guild-American Theater Society office, Colonial Building, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

Romberg Concert

Sigmund Romberg, with his concert orchestra and soloists, will appear in a concert at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, Sept. 19.

Hitchcock to Direct Film With Miss Bankhead in Cast

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Twentieth Century-Fox's "Lifeboat," which is being directed by Alfred Hitchcock, will be an hour-and-a-half drama concerned with people forced to live with each other away from the amenities of civilization. The theme is familiar but Mr. Hitchcock's direction can be counted on for differences in treatment.

The idea for the story originated with Mr. Hitchcock. He talked it over with Kenneth Macgowan, a producer with a reputation for susceptibility to good ideas. Mr. Macgowan and Mr. Hitchcock then called on John Steinbeck to prepare a story outline, which he did after interviewing a number of lifeboat survivors in New York. From the Steinbeck outline, Jo Swerling and Mrs. Hitchcock, who is a writer, fashioned the script. The story is simple and direct and makes some pretense to realism.

* * *

Mr. Hitchcock undertook the casting. He did not want actors who were too well known, and he managed to get some who are not familiar to screen audiences.

In Talullah Bankhead and Canada Lee, the picture has two Broadway players. Miss Bankhead was recently in Thornton Wilder's "Skin of Our Teeth" and Mr. Lee in "Native Son." Others in the cast will be William Bendix, Mary Anderson (seen in "Guest in the House" on Broadway), Walter Slezak, John Hodiak, Henry Hull, Heather Angel, and Hume Cronyn.

It is not, of course, Miss Bankhead's first trip to Hollywood. She believes this picture will be better for her, however, than any of the six she made here some 11 years ago.

"In that day," she says, "movies were newer, and the talkies had just come in. I never had a complete script to read in all the time I was here. Consequently I never knew what I was doing, and since no one else seemed to know what they were doing either, it made a pretty bad time for all of us."

* * *

In the years since then Miss Bankhead has been wooed by Hollywood on more than one occasion, but something always prevented. Sometimes she didn't like the stories; sometimes she was in a play and wasn't free to come.

"But I am glad to try a picture again," she says. "A dramatic actress from the stage may say she never wants to make a picture, but she is rarely sincere. A good picture is always a challenge to any stage actress."

Miss Anderson, whose role in "Lifeboat" probably is next to that of Miss Bankhead, has made some nine pictures, but her parts have hitherto been small. Miss Anderson is a Birmingham, Ala., girl, who was brought north for "Gone With the Wind." She worked three years here before going to New York for "Guest in the House."

Mr. Hodiak, also new to the screen, had an unusual reason for retaining his name when asked to change it. He came here to earn enough to buy his parents a small farm. (He is a former radio actor from Chicago.) When his purpose has been accomplished, he says, he wants them to be able to say their son, John Hodiak, bought their farm for them.

Play Revivals Planned

The complete Boston Tributary Theater production schedule for the season is announced as follows: Philip Barry's "Here Come the Clowns"; Shakespeare's "Macbeth," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; Barrie's "Peter Pan"; Claudel's "The Tidings Brought to Mary"; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"; a Shaw play; an Ibsen play, and a new play by William Saroyan. The production, under Eliot Duvey's direction, will be presented at New England Mutual Hall at four-week intervals beginning Sept. 24.

To Sing With Symphony

Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano, will appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Dec. 3 and 4 as soloist in Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde" under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 4

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 5

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Sept. 5

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.

London—6:15 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Where Are They Now? GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 25.6m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Fourth Anniversary of the War. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Sydney—9:30 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLQ3, 11.71meg., 25.8m.; VLQ5, 9.68meg., 31m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W37B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Tune In for Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Ridin' the Range."
4:45 p. m.—"Music You Want."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman and Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Staff Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Bostop (44.3mc) and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes"; drama; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sonny Kendis' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Dark Eyes," by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich. Featuring Tamara Geva, Elena Miramova, Ludmilla Toretzka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Saubert—"Big Time," presented by Fred Finklehoffe and Paul Small. Starring Ed Wynn. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Matinee Labor Day at 2:30. Sunday performances 3 and 8:30.

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Little Darling," comedy by Eric Hatch. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Harold Rubens, pianist. 2:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Fenway—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10:10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Veles, Leon Errol. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05. Sneak Preview, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2:30, 6, 9:20. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, 1, 4:20, 8.

Majestic—"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 12:09, 3:55, 7:41. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:30 a. m., 1:59, 5:45, 9:31.

Metropolitan—"Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:50 a. m., 1:14, 4:38, 8:02. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 11:05 a. m., 2:29, 5:53, 9:26.

Modern—"DuBarry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. 9:10 a. m., 12:18, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:35.

Paramount—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:10. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:25, 8:50.

RKO-Boston—"Frontier Badmen," Robert Paige, Anne Gwynne, Noah Beery, Jr., Diana Barrymore. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Report from the Aleutians," "A Fish History," "Truth Aches," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. 12, 3:20, 6:40, 10; "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 1:45, 5, 8:25.

Telepix—"Report from the Aleutians," "Bugs Bunny," "Don't You Believe It," "Glamour Girls of '43," "Howard Hill, Archer," Digest of World News, cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m.

Trans-Lux—"Fatal Hour," 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 9. "Devil Bat," 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:05, 5:25, 7:45, 10.

Uptown—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson, Cab Calloway. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. 1:45, 5, 8.

Allston: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Counter Espionage," Warren William. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "All By Myself."

Regent: "Stand by for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "He's My Guy," J. Davis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown.

Coolidge Corner: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Good Luck Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

Cleveland Circle: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Fall In," William Tracy. 2, 8.

University: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 6:00, 9:35. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. "Shanty Town," Mary Lee, John Archer.

Codman Square: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8.

Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:07, 7, 9:36. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 2:08, 5:31.

Park: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 1:30, 8.

Hyde Park: "The Payoff," Lee Tracy. Tina Thayer. "Blocked Trail." The Three Mesquitteers. 1:30. Continuous from 7.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Action in the North Atlantic," Raymond Massey, Humphrey Bogart. "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Powers Girl," Anne Shirley. "A Stranger in Town," Richard Carlson. 2:15, 6:30, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Myrtle: "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 2:18, 7, 10. "Hitler's Madman," Alan Curtis, John Carradine. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Northwest Rangers," James Craig, Patricia Dane. 3:47, 9:37. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 2:12, 8:12.

Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Get Going," Robert Paige.

Orpheum: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 1-11.

Fellsway: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.

NATICK—Colonial: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Saludos Amigos."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, E. Anderson. "Friendly Enemies," Nancy Kelly, Charles Ruggles.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. "Get Going," Robert Paige. 3:30, 7:50.

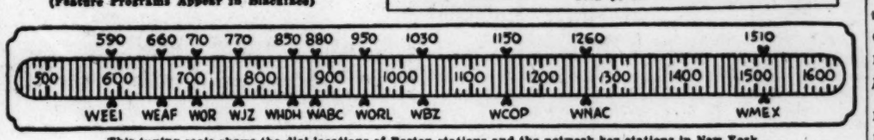
WOLLASTON—Squantum: "Mary Marlin": sketch "Ma Perkins": sketch. "Pepper Young's Family": "Right to Happiness": sketch. "Lorenzo Jones": sketch. "Young Widder Brown": "When a Girl Marries": "Portia Faces Life": "Just Plain Bill": "Front Page Farrell": "Superman": sketch. "Stella Dallas": sketch. Bing Crosby Recordings. Music for Moderns: Songs. Stars in Revue. Fred Waring's Orchestra. J. W. Vandercook, news. Yankee Yarns. John Barry, comments. Lucille Manners: Ross Graham; F. Black's Orch. "Hit Parade": Mark Warnow's Orch.; soloists. "Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. "People Are Funny": quiz show; Lucille Ball. John Gunther, from Cairo. Waltz Time. Sports Review. Adventures in Research. Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou: music; guest. Cedric Foster, news. Bonny Kendis' Orch. Paul Schubert, news. Musical Roundup. Cedric Foster, news. Bonny Kendis' Orch. Paul Schubert, news. Musical Roundup. Sports Matinee. Navy Bulletin Board: Glen Gray's Or.; guests. Sports Matinee. Press Roundup; Sports. Musical Rendezvous. Sports; Music. Sports comments. Sports Matinee. Press Roundup; Sports. Musical Rendezvous. Sports; Music. Sports comments. Press Roundup; Sports. Press Roundup; Sports. Ted Cole; Bobby Norris. Navy School of Music. Navy School of Music. Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game. Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game. Red Sox-Athletics baseball game. Sheelah Carter, news. Sports Matinee. Chick Carter: sketch. News Service. Sports News. Singing Contest. Sports; Music. Sports of the Day. Fulton Lewis, Jr., news. Ted Cole; Bobby Norris. Navy School of Music. Navy School of Music. "Sizing Up the News": Thomas Buckley, Taxes. "Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone; Sports. Gabriel Heatter, news. News Service. Press Roundup; Sports. Press Roundup; Sports. Eagle Club in London. Concert Album. Fred Lang, news. March to Victory. Dr. H. Nathan: music talk. Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game. Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game. Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game. Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game. Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game. Sports News. Singing Contest. Sports; Music. Sports of the Day. March to Victory. News Service. Anne Nigro, pianist. Ethel Waters, songs. Musical Fantasy. Musical Fantasy. Cowboy Jamboree. Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game. Will Bradley's Orchestra. Freddy Martin's Orch. Glen Miller's Orchestra. Mary Small, songs. Horace Heidt's Orch. Irish Melodies. Irish Melodies. News Service. Sports News. Singing Contest. Sports; Music. Sports of the Day. Alvino Rey's Orchestra. Jan Savitt's Orchestra. Eddy Duchin's Orch. News Service. Musical Fantasy. Musical Fantasy. Cowboy Jamboree. Cowboy Jamboree. Melody Mystery Contest. Melody Mystery Contest. Leatherneck Parade. News Service. Musical Fantasy. Musical Fantasy. Cowboy Jamboree. Cowboy Jamboree. Benny Goodman's Orch. Ray Noble's Orchestra. Erskine Butterfield's Or. Bing Crosby, songs. Alvino Rey's Orchestra. Jan Savitt's Orchestra. Eddy Duchin's Orch. News Service. Light Classics: music. Sports; Music Interlude. Sports of the Day. "March to Victory." News Service. Anne Nigro, pianist. Ethel Waters, songs. Religious program. Religious program. Musical Comedy Gems. Musical Comedy Gems. Classical Album: Songs by Povla Frijsh. Classical Album: Songs by Povla Frijsh. News Service. Treasury Star Parade. Tommy Carr's Orchestra. Artie Shaw's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gart Trio	Studio Orchestra; talks	"Pepper Young's Family"		Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	Studio Orchestra; talks	"Right to Happiness"		Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"		Will Bradley's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch		Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:30 Dr. Karl Deutsch	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox-Athletics baseball game	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:45 Garden Almanac	The Sea Hound: sketch	"Young Widder Brown"		Mary Small, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	Riding the Range: music	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 On With the Show	News Highlights	Kay Ivory: Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Singing Contest
6:30 Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music for Moderns: Songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Music
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Yankee Yarns	Navy School of Music	Mark Warnow's Orch.
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	Excursions in Science
8:00 Corliss Archer: sk.	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners: Ross	"Sizing Up the News":	Dinah Shore, songs
8:15 Corliss Archer: sk.	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Thomas Buckley, Taxes	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 "Adventures of the	"WAVES of Melody"	"Hit Parade": Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes," with	Todd Grant, news
8:45 Thin Man": News	"WAVES of Melody"	now's Orch.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00 Playhouse: M. Carroll, "Casablanca"	"Gang Busters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Haydn:
9:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Gang Busters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Symphonies Nos. 67 and
9:30 "That Brewster	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	90
9:45 Boy": com. serial	Orchestra; narration	quiz show; Lucille Ball	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album
10:00 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	John Gunther, from Cairo	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Cedric Foster, news	News; Musical Interlude
10:15 to the Yanks"	Waltz Time	Lou: music; guest	Bonny Kendis' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
10:30 Musical program	Sports Review	Adventures in Research	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Silver Nocturne	Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:00 News; News analysis	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Frank Sinatra, songs
11:15 J. Edwards' Orch.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30 Herbert Hoover;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; music
11:45 "Lasting Peace"	Swing Shift Music; News	Music You Want	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; talk	Newscast	"Zip": military band	News Service	
7:30 Music; news	Music; news	News service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; war summ'ry	Musical program; news	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	News summary	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore: news	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 P. Fortescue, inter.	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes": mu-	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays.	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "A Good Parent":	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes": mu-	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	"Musical Roundup"	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Youth on Parade":	Morning Market Basket	Nellie Revell Presents	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	Music; Ernie Watson	juvenile program with	L. Grossman
10:30 Army Relief Letter	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Babe Ruth in Person"	Bob Emery	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45 Gardener's Clinic	"Tops in Bands"	Four-H Club program	Rainbow House	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00 News; "Let's Pre-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Saturday Showdown: T.	News Roundup	Kick-Conga!
11:15 tend"; Nila Mack	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Taylor, songs; orch.	Studio speaker	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade	"Hello, Mom"; Army Air	Melody for Meditation
11:45 tions"; Billie Burke	Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade	Forces program	News
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Dramatisation	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour: talk

Proclamation

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Proclamation

RECOGNIZING THE FACT that in carrying the war into enemy territory, we shall need greater amounts of money than any nation has ever asked from its citizens in all history, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do officially proclaim that on Thursday, the ninth of September, 1943, the Third War Loan shall be launched.

As Commander-in-Chief, I hereby invoke every citizen to give all possible aid and support to this Third War Loan drive, not only so that our financial goal may be reached, but to encourage and inspire those of our husbands and fathers and sons who are under fire on a dozen fronts all over the world. It is my earnest hope that every American will realize that in buying War Bonds in this Third War Loan he has an opportunity to express voluntarily and under the guidance of his conscience, the extent to which he will "back the attack."

The American people supported well the first and second War Loan drives and in fact did even more than was asked of them. Our need for money now is greater than ever, and will continue to grow until the very day that Victory is won; so we must ask far more sacrifice, far more cooperation than ever before.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-eighth.

[SEAL]

By the President:

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

3RD WAR LOAN

15 BILLION DOLLARS
(NON-BANKING QUOTA)

Starts Thurs. Sept. 9

Back the Attack WITH WAR BONDS

TOBE

Tobe Deutschmann Corp.

Canton, Massachusetts

The Victory Fund Committee gratefully acknowledges the patriotic co-operation of the firm that has sponsored this advertisement

Allies Invade Southern Italy—Unleash Bombs on the North

Continued from Page 1

back enemy lines in a 45-mile-wide spurt in the Donets Basin.

The German Radio said the Red Army had launched a grand new offensive in the Central Donets Basin.

The offensive against the Italian mainland is not expected to satisfy fully the Russians, whose press complained as recently as yesterday that the Sicilian campaign had not drawn off a single German division from the Eastern Front.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa describe the invasion as a continuation of the North African and Sicilian campaigns and assert that it should not be regarded as a "second front."

American planes and warships are taking part in the landing operations, but apparently no American ground forces are involved as yet.

This has led some London sources to surmise that General Patton's American Seventh Army is being held in readiness for a supplementary assault, possibly against Sardinia and Corsica.

Britain's General Montgomery is in direct command of the attack, while America's General Eisenhower remains in supreme control of all operations in the Mediterranean theater.

Details from the Allied side are necessarily scarce at this stage, but one beach head is believed to have been definitely established opposite Messina, near Reggio Calabria, mainland ferry port which has been under Allied air bombardment for months.

The invaders are being guarded by a gigantic aerial umbrella and powerful British and American naval units.

A mighty barrage from artillery in Sicily and offshore naval guns preceded the landing. So accurate was this fire that some enemy batteries were silenced even before the first assault craft approached the Italian coast.

The Strait of Messina, which the Allied forces crossed, is only 7½ miles wide opposite Reggio Calabria and at one point it narrows down to about two miles. Fast invasion craft can cover these distances in less than half an hour.

Nazis Profess No Surprise

The German Radio, in an international radiocast which was delayed for an hour and a half after the Allied announcement, admitted that Italy had been invaded, but insisted the attack was no surprise. It predicted the attackers would meet with great difficulty due to poor communications and rugged terrain.

The German High Command said Nazi troops were helping the Italians in the Calabrian defenses. The High Command also claimed that several Allied transports had been hit by Axis bombers off the east coast of Sicily and in the waters west of Algiers.

Despite the fact that Germany's claims to military omniscience frequently are false, there is good reason to believe that Berlin spoke the truth when it said the assault was expected. The Berlin and Paris Radios have been warning for days that large invasion fleets were massed in the Mediterranean and the English Channel.

Moreover, there has recently been a sharp increase in German air strength both in Italy and in Northern Europe.

Commando Raid A Preliminary

Several days ago, German and Italian sources reported that an Allied Commando raid had been attempted near Reggio Calabria. Presumably this raid was a reconnaissance operation designed to pave the way for today's assault.

A CBS correspondent said this morning that numerous Commando and scouting raids had taken place during the last few days.

The next few hours should determine whether the Germans have decided to make a determined fight for Southern Italy or whether they plan to retire to the powerful line they have established in the Po Valley in the shadow of the Alps.

It is felt in most Allied military circles that the Germans will make a supreme effort to prevent their airfields in Central and Northern Italy from falling into the invaders' hands.

These fields are undoubtedly one of the immediate primary objectives in the Allied march into Italy, for possession of them would greatly reduce the flying range of the big bombers which are carrying out the devastating aerial offensive against German war industry.

The strength of the opposing forces cannot, of course, be known, but it is estimated by some authorities that the troops available to the Allies for an assault on Italy number in the neighborhood of 500,000, while the German forces on the Italian peninsula are said to total about 13 divisions or 175,000 men. Most of the German regiments are believed to be north of Rome.

Moscow Announces Wide Gains

The sustained aerial offensive which the Allies have been directing against Italian communications for the past two weeks undoubtedly was aimed at preventing the quick movement of these troops to the south. And today's attacks on the Brenner Pass bridge were made to retard the flow of reinforcements from Germany.

As to the fighting in Russia, it now is apparent that the Germans are withdrawing everywhere along the 600-mile front from Smolensk to Taganrog in an effort to reach the dubious sanctuary of the Dnieper River.

Moscow announced these latest gains by the Red Army:

A six-mile penetration into the Smolensk defense perimeter, 230 miles west of Moscow.

The capture of Budenovka, only 20 miles from Mariupol on the Sea of Azov.

And the capture of Krovolets, 25 miles north of the key rail-of the Ukrainian Capital of way center at Konotop, putting the Russians within 150 miles Kiev. Yampol, 32 miles northeast of Krovolets, also fell to the advancing Red troops.

The capture of Krovolets and Yampol cuts the Germans' main rail link between the central and southern fronts in two places. Both towns lie on the Bryansk-Kiev Railway.

There is little new to report on operations in the Pacific. Details of the Marcus Island raid on Sept. 1 still are lacking. However, Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, said in a radiocast last night that the Marcus assault was only a token of things to come. He intimated that a great double offensive against Japan from east and west might be launched this fall.

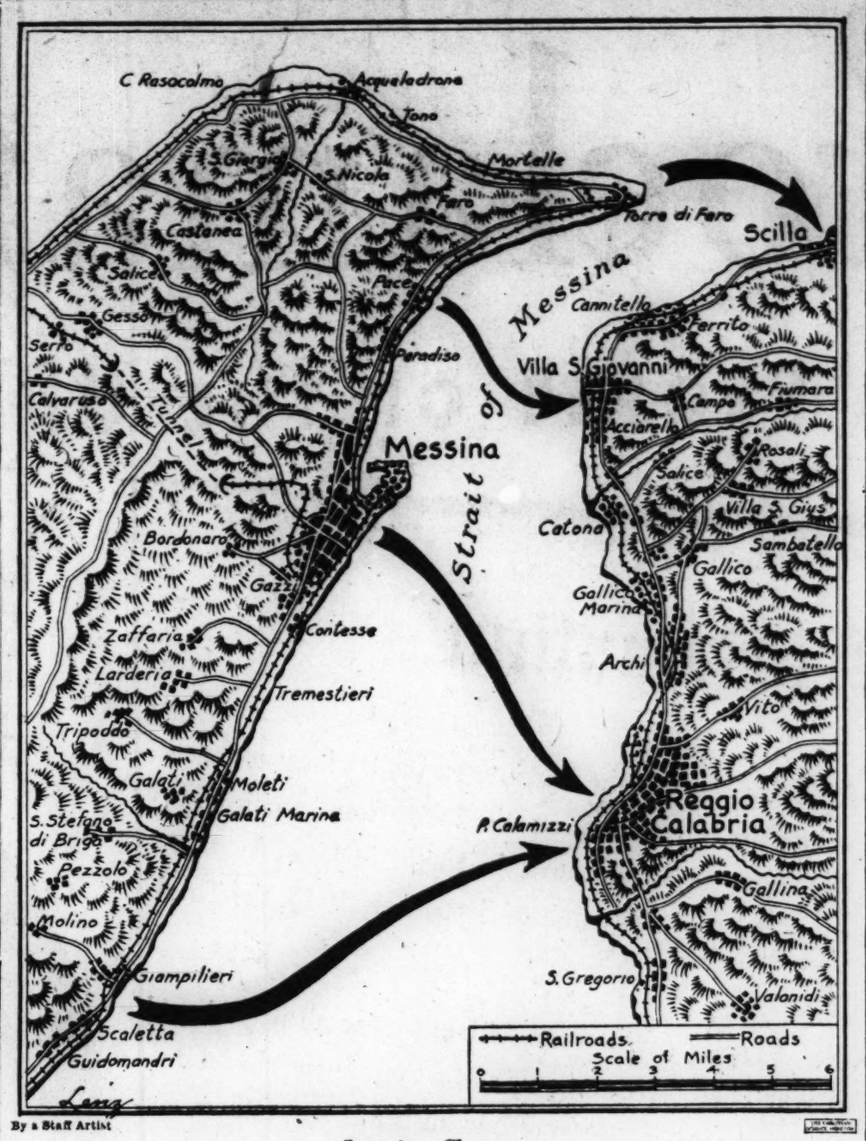
How Eisenhower Broke the News

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Sept. 3

The momentous news that the Allies had landed in Italy came first in the following cryptic announcement from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters:

"Allied forces under the command of General Eisenhower have continued their advance. British and Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, supported by Allied sea and air power, attacked across the Strait of Messina early today and landed on the mainland of Italy."



By a Staff Artist

Invasion Closeup

Detailed map of the narrow Strait of Messina and the land on both sides of it shows where the opening phase of what may prove to be the Battle of Europe is now being fought. Arrows indicate how Allied forces crossed into Italy from Sicily and where bridgeheads are believed to have been established.

Italy:

Invasion Announced At 7:15 A. M.

The first Allied troops went ashore in Italy at 4:30 a. m. [10:30 p. m. Eastern War Time Sept. 2] under a moonless sky and the landing was announced by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in a special communiqué at 7:15 a. m.

A short time after this it was disclosed that the Brenner Pass bridges had been bombed.

The first word from the enemy side was the following Italian communiqué broadcast by the Rome Radio:

"Last night the enemy, who in the past had attempted isolated landings which were then promptly repulsed, began operations against the Calabrian coast facing Messina.

"Enemy convoys on the sea and shipping in the roadsteads at Catania and Augusta were effectively attacked by German aircraft.

"Bolzano, Trento and Bologna and the outskirts of Naples were bombed by enemy planes which dropped numerous bombs, causing damage which was especially heavy at Bologna.

"Yesterday British and American Air Forces altogether lost 35 planes. Seven of these were shot down by Italian fighters, six by antiaircraft fire and three by our motor gunboats.

"From the operations of the past few days nine of our planes are missing."

More than 10 hours after the attack was first announced, dispatches from Allied headquarters indicated that the invaders were locked in fierce battles with the enemy.

An Algiers radiocast said the Allies "have established a bridgehead on the Calabrian coast," but dispatches from Allied headquarters spoke several times of "the landings"—indicating that the invaders had struck at more than one point.

Canadians-Britons' Lead Attack

British and Canadian troops led the opening assault, while Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s, American Seventh Army, co-victors in the 38-day conquest of Sicily, was held in reserve.

In London, Gen. Sir Robert Gordon-Finlayson declared, "We can be quite sure that the United States Seventh Army"—which was not involved in the original attack—"is destined by General Eisenhower to land somewhere in Italy very soon.

"The Seventh Army will have been assigned a very important task."

Just before the attack, General Eisenhower flew to Sicily for a final checkup with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Gen. Sir Harold L. Alexander.

Dispatches said an armada of "many hundreds" of troops jammed ships and barges made up of the attacking force. As they sped across the narrow Messina Strait, Allied long-range guns on the Sicilian coast laid down a terrific barrage in Axis defenses. Warships bombarded the beaches, blowing up barbed-wire entanglements and machine-gun posts, and a great swarm of United States and RAF warplanes formed a protective cover overhead.

In an eyewitness account of the landing operations, an American bomber pilot declared:

"We saw colossal explosions and watched what appeared to be a great artillery duel near the Strait of Messina."

In announcing the attack on the Brenner Pass bridges, Allied Headquarters also disclosed that heavy attacks were made on bridge and rail installations at Bolzano and Trento, both in Northern Italy on the line from the pass.

At Bolzano, a bridge was broken by Allied aerial bombs and hits also were made on rail yards and an adjacent track. At Trento the railway was blocked by bomb bursts and another bridge broken.

Farther south, the Allied heavy bombers scored hits and observed many explosions and fires in rail yards and warehouses at Bologna, also on the railway to Brenner Pass.

Only one unescorted Flying Fortress was missing in the 1,500-mile roundtrip attack on Bolzano and the Brenner Pass, called by headquarters "perhaps the best day the fortresses from North Africa ever had."

Strong Opposition Met in North

Allied headquarters said strong fighter plane oposition was encountered in the bombing attacks on Northern Italy.

Twenty-seven enemy fighters were destroyed, 23 of them at Cancello, near Naples. Ten of the escorting Allied fighters failed to return from that raid. Five others were missing elsewhere.

In a radiocast from Algiers, John Daly, CBS correspondent, reported the invasion was preceded by a number of successful Commando and reconnaissance missions in the past few nights.

Mr. Daly said these missions were successful in helping to knock out enemy coastal defenses, and at the same time, he said, they reported valuable information back to attack headquarters.

This report recalled that the Italians said several days ago a Commando-type landing had been made in the region of Reggio Calabria. This was never confirmed.

Mr. Daly said details were lacking as to exactly where the landings occurred, although in general they took place along the Calabrian peninsula. Mr. Daly said the Germans were believed to have done most of the initial fighting in the first phase against the invasion forces.

It was presumed the landings were made in the vicinity of Reggio Calabria, just seven miles across the Strait from Messina, possibly in a number of places.

Reggio Calabria, a city of 50,000 and ferry terminus, has been battered almost daily since Sicily fell Aug. 18, along with San Giovanni eight miles to the north and Scilla three miles still farther north of San Giovanni.

It was the first time Allied troops had set foot on European soil since the Norwegian campaign in the spring of 1940, when a British expeditionary force fought a losing battle against the German legions streaming into Norway.

Canadian troops were included in the attacking forces, allied headquarters disclosed.

Quick Sequel To Sicily

Invasion of the continent came quickly on the heels of the clean-up of the Sicilian campaign, begun at dawn July 10 and brought to a victorious conclusion 38 days later with all Axis troops either killed, routed or prisoners.

In London there was a measure of disappointment among the more ardent "second fronters," who had hoped the next blow would fall from the west, but there seemed general acceptance of the idea that the Battle of Italy would have to be fought through to victory before the United Nations would be free to bring their fullest land, air and sea forces to bear on the main European enemy.

The drive across the Strait of Messina fell into the familiar pattern of the slow-but-sure Allied offensive in the Mediterranean, but it was quickly noted that United States and French ground forces and many British divisions were not involved at this stage, leaving them free for other jobs—jobs that might send them ashore anywhere from Southern France to the Balkans.

There was scant feeling in London that the Italian peninsula might fall by default—even if peace were made with Rome.

It is believed the Germans are prepared to make a determined effort to keep the invaders away from air and land bases in Northern Italy as long as possible.

France:

Americans Blast Northern Targets

It was announced in London that while Allied invasion forces were storming onto the Italian mainland, great fleets of United States heavy and medium bombers were putting down a strong early morning bomb barrage on Northern France.

The preliminary American announcement of the raids on France did not specify the targets.

In sun-darkening swarms, Flying Fortresses and swift Marauders swept across the Channel under cover of swift-striking Thunderbolts.

Londoners got a view of part of the returning formations, approximately 150 Fortresses flying northward over the city as persons in the street stopped and cheered.

The Paris Radio said in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press that an "extensive raid" was made on the Paris region, adding that the main target was the left bank of the Seine.

The daylight attacks followed night blows by the RAF against Axis airfields and other targets in Northern France and the Low Countries. A British Air Ministry communiqué said other aircraft laid mines in enemy waters during the night.

Russia:

Germans Retreat On 600-Mile Front

The Germans fell back along a 600-mile front under staggering Russian blows that cut the main Nazi rail link between the central and southern sectors 150 miles from Kiev, crashed into the Smolensk defense perimeter for a gain of six miles and shattered strong enemy positions in a new drive into the Northern Donets Basin.

Five Red armies were engaged in the gigantic Soviet offensive, which threatened the entire German battle line on the Eastern Front.

The speed of the Russian advance, which already has cracked the enemy's 1941 invasion lines, indicated that the Germans were retreating along the whole southern front in an apparent attempt to get behind their Dnieper River defence system. Russian generals were giving them no rest, throwing immense forces of men and motorized equipment into the offensive.

Capture of the Ukraine stronghold of Sumy, 90 miles northwest of Kharkov, by Gen. Nikolai's Vatutin's Command, was announced personally by Premier Joseph Stalin in an order of the day on Sept. 2, while a communiqué told of the storming of Krolevets and Yampol on the important Bryansk-Kiev railway linking the southern and central fronts.

The Donets Basin drive yielded the cities of Voroshilovsk, Slavyanoserbsk and Lisichansk, while Budenovka, 20 miles from Mariupol, fell to the Red Army troops in their push along the rim of the Sea of Azov, the communiqué said.

The Russian bulletin emphasized that the Germans were battling stubbornly all along the 600-mile front in their effort to get the bulk of their armies safely across the Dnieper.

Nearly 10,000 German killed were counted in Sept. 2's fighting as the Soviet troops carried their advance through 250 villages and towns, many of them of strategic importance, for a two-day bag of nearly 550 enemy-held localities.

Premier Stalin's 1934 offensive to date has brought the Red armies more than halfway along their comeback trail from Stalingrad to the Polish border.

With the capture of Krolevets, 25 miles north of the vital rail junction of Konotop, Soviet spearheads are a bare 150 miles from Kiev. This operation further flanked Bryansk from the south and placed the Nazi south-Central armies in a position where they may be forced to fall back on Kiev to avoid disaster. Yampol, also captured in the drive toward Kiev, lies 32 miles northeast of Krolevets.

New Guinea:

Japanese Air Force Badly Stunned

The United Nations campaign for Northeastern New Guinea appears, for the moment at least, to have knocked out the Japanese Air Force from besieged Salamaua all the 550 miles to the Dutch New Guinea border.

In earlier stages of the Allied drive on Salamaua, Japanese planes raided forward mountain positions, ranged far to strike across the Owen Stanley Mountains at Port Moresby and down the coast from Salamaua in the region of Buna.

An Allied communiqué, reporting the wiping out of Japanese Army Headquarters, warehouses, fuel and ammunition stores in and around Madang, said the raiding Liberators and Mitchells found only one grounded enemy plane among targets for their more than 206 tons of bombs. Escorting Lightnings did not encounter an interceptor.

The Salamaua airdrome, now within rifle range of Allied jungle fighters, is unserviceable to the enemy. Fifteen miles above it at Lae, site of another Japanese airdrome, the communiqué reported a 23-ton bombing raid without mention of air opposition.

A summary of the August communiqués of Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific disclosed the destruction of 584 Japanese planes and the probable annihilation of 33 more and the damaging of 31.

Allied losses for the period listed at 145 planes, two thirds of them bombers.

A record number of Japanese planes — 272 — were destroyed on the ground. The 312 destroyed in the air were considerably less than during July when 421 were shot down.

Allies Ready If Battle In Italy Is Difficult

Continued from Page 1

far harder fight on their own soil under German influence than they did most of the time in Africa.

By invading Italy a little more than a fortnight after completing the conquest of Sicily the Allies have maintained the momentum of their attack and preserved the element of tactical surprise, thus giving the Axis minimum opportunity for regrouping and reorientation.

The day's assault began with the thunder of concentrated Allied artillery fire across the Messina Straits.

Coastal batteries on the Italian side responded, but the flashes from them which lit up the moonless sky grew less frequent as gun after gun was silenced.

Quick Crossing Effected

Meanwhile, landing craft were streaking silently across the channel that represents only a 20-minute run for a fast vessel under cover of air protection which illustrated the margin of sky superiority the Allies now enjoy in this combat zone.

Only if you have been on an operation such as the landing parties carried out under cover of darkness is it possible to imagine the eerie sensation in sneaking up to the enemy coast line, imagining any minute that the questing fingers of searchlights across the water may pick out the craft you are in as an illuminated target for gunfire.

Then comes the tense excitement of the landing itself and the fiery crosscross of tracer bullets as the first defnses are engaged.

According to Axis statements this morning's parties were not the first to pay a surprise visit to Calabria. On Sept. 1 the Rome Radio significantly announced: "Yesterday English forces tried to disembark at Reggio Calabria in Southern Italy. Another attempt has been made to enlarge the bridgehead. Axis forces have intervened immediately and have completely broken the landing attempts."

On reading that one was prompted to say: "Ah, the Commandos are at it again—after the coastal guns and other shore defenses no doubt, as well as spying out the land."

One reason why the Allied invasion could be launched when and how it was is the preliminary "softening up" of relevant areas in Southern Italy by the Allied air forces and naval units.

Heavy Guns in Use

This week the Allied sea and air position in the zone of the Messina Straits was so secure that the British battleships could use their 16-inch guns against the Axis coastal batteries commanding those narrow waters.

While long-range bombers were dealing heavy blows at production and supply centers in Northern Italy, at communications and airfields, concentrated air attacks were delivered incessantly upon Southern Italy generally and upon the Calabrian Peninsula in particular.

The movement of Axis troops became increasingly difficult in areas where they would be soonest needed, and enemy opposition in the skies over Italy's vulnerable "toe" was practically eliminated.

Elsewhere German fighters were met in strength, but the defense of areas nearest to Sicily left more and more to antiaircraft gunners.

The air plan to disrupt the enemy's transportation system began to be carried out, of course, before the Allies were based on Sicily.

After they were installed there the Tactical Air Forces greatly intensified their attacks and before long the railways and roads vital to the defense of Calabria were in very bad shape.

South of the line from Cetraro on the west coast to Sibari on the east no traffic point of any significance escaped hammering day and night, and the gun positions on Reggio Calabria, San Giovanni, and other places which presented a potential threat to the invasion forces weer repeatedly bombed and strafed.

Close to Brenner Pass

Yesterday American Flying Fortresses made a further excursion into Northern Italy from North African bases where they hurled down bombs within 30 miles of the Brenner Pass through which come vital railroad supplies into Italy.

They blasted marshaling yards and buildings at Bolzano, Bologna, and Trento, and the round trip of 1,500 miles for the formations which flew the farthest is believed to have done severe damage to the main railroad link between Germany and Italy.

The present is the second occasion in history in which British troops have invaded the Calabrian Peninsula.

The first was in Napoleon's time in 1806 when on July 1 Sir John Stuart began to disembark a main force of men and guns in the Bay of St. Eufemia, despite a heavy surf.

On July 4 he put in to attack against the French, was joined by the 20th Regiment which he had put ashore earlier to create a diversion, and gained a decisive victory.

Having no cavalry with which to follow up this success, the British destroyed the French fortifications and returned to Messina.

Favorable to Defenders

Once again with arrival on the Calabrian Peninsula Allied troops find themselves fighting in a territory favorable to defenders except on the coastal fringe of mountain ranges running all the way along Italy's "toe" up to the "instep."

Because of the mountains the cost of construction and maintenance of crosscountry railroads has been prohibitive, and there is only one such line—a single-track affair across the narrowest part of the peninsula from San Eufenia Lamazia to Catanzero. One railroad along the coast runs south from Reggio Calabria along the south and eastern seaboards to Taranto and Brindisi, the other goes north from Reggio and follows the west coast to Naples.

Another handicap to the invading troops is the fact that Calabria is one of the poorest regions in Italy for road communications. In the south of the Peninsula there were only two worthy of the name, Taranto and Brindisi. The other are mostly tortuous mountain routes.

A special feature of the region are the small streams with straight courses running a short way inland in parallel lines.

The dry, pebbly, and sandy beds of these—sometimes more than a half a mile wide—offer military possibilities as the surface provides a road suitable for wheeled-tracked vehicles except on the infrequent occasions when they are flooded.

The rest of the terrain comprises mountains where the Germans can be counted upon to establish strong artillery, mortar, and machine-gun positions with the same skill they showed in Sicily and Tunisia, while holding up progress in the coastal areas with mine fields covered by fire from the heights.

Repetition of Sicily?

The Allies overcame difficulties presented by a setup like this in Sicily by amphibian "hops" along the coast, a maneuver made possible by sea and air superiority.

One would expect to see this plan repeated in Italy which by its shape is particularly vulnerable from the water, even though Italy still has a navy as a constant threat.

An authoritative naval view is that the Italians have used the fleet cleverly by keeping it in this role throughout the Allied Mediterranean operations. They have thus contained major Allied naval forces and conditioned their disposition by the necessity of watching the divided Italian sea forces. The time is coming, however, when the Italian Fleet need prove itself more than a mere threat.

The fighting in Calabria does not in itself affect the Italian war effort because the region has no industries beyond those linked to limited forestry and agricultural production.

New York Advised Prison Labor O. K.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Corporation Counsel Ignatius M. Wilkinson has advised Mayor F. H. La Guardia that New York City legally could employ workhouse prisoners in municipal buildings and departments.

The opinion followed a request by King's County Judge Franklin Taylor that the Grand Jury investigate the Mayor's plan to use prison labor in public buildings because of the manpower shortage.

Mr. Wilkinson said that convicts may work not more than eight hours daily and must be paid $1.50 per day, the money to go to the capital fund of the prison to which they were committed.

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Nazis Try to Form Council for Danes

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3 (AP)—Faced with a tough, rebellious Danish population, the Nazis sought yesterday to form an 18-man Administrative Council similar to that set up in Norway in 1940 to enable them to step out of their role as military dictators of Denmark.

King Christian, however, assured of the absolute loyalty of his people, appeared to hold the key to the situation.

Under the Administrative Council, the country would be governed by a group composed of the present three directors general of the Government, who are German, and 15 departmental chiefs who are now co-operating with the Germans pending further orders from King Christian, who is under guard at Sorgenfri Castle.

All indications today pointed toward a pressing German desire to get out of the situation they got into when the Danes, battling them tooth and nail, forced the urgent dispatch of divisions of Nazi troops to bolster the occupying garrisons.

A spokesman for the Government in Berlin told foreign correspondents the Germans had no intention of changing Danish home policy and wanted to keep all departments in Danish hands.

Reports from the Free Danish Bureau in Stockholm said the Germans were prepared to ask the King to approve the Administrative Council.

This had its ironical side, for the Germans informed King Christian on Sunday that his political functions were ended. Now, however, they are forced by the unity and loyalty of the Danish Monarch's subjects to return to him for approval any form of administration they hope to get the Danish people to accept.

Whether the Germans are willing to modify their still-drastic regulations in Denmark to an extent acceptable to the King is problematical.

King Christian is not expected to take any formal stand until German General Hermann von Hannecken submits a definite governing proposal. And until the King makes his statement, Danes outside the country are not expected to make any further moves toward forming a Free Danish Government affiliated with the United Nations.

In this connection, the action of Johan C. W. Kruse, Danish Minister to Stockholm, who is reputed to have close personal connections with King Christian, in declaring himself independent of his Nazi-ruled country was noted here.

Sabotage continued throughout Denmark, but on a smaller scale than previously as the Danes hung to their passive resistance program.

Air traffic was resumed between Stockholm, Copenhagen and Berlin and refugees arriving in Sweden said few if any Nazi soldiers could be seen patrolling the streets of Copenhagen.

Relations 'Perfect'

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 3—In an attempt to minimize the tension between Sweden and Germany, the German press "stopped attacking the Swedes, and the representative of the German Foreign Office assured newspapermen that relations between the two countries were perfect," the British Radio reported today.

"It is also reported that the Scandinavisca Telegramm Bureau was dissolved in Sweden. This bureau was the center of Goebbels' propaganda ministry in Scandinavia," added the broadcast.

The recent sinking of two Swedish fishing vessels in the North Sea off the coast of Denmark by two German minesweepers brought forth vigorous protest to Berlin by the Swedish Government. Germany, in reply, justified the attack by claiming that the vessels were out of bounds and interpreting their presence there as giving "support to Germany's enemies."

Ban on Uniforms

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 3—The Commander in Chief of German troops in Copenhagen, General Hermann von Hannecken, "has forbidden the wearing of the Danish uniform in public," the London radio said last night.

550 Police Arrested

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 3—Five hundred and fifty Norwegian policemen "have been arrested by the Germans," the London Radio said last night.

"The Swedish paper, Stockholm Tindingen, reports that several chiefs of the Oslo police have been arrested," added the broadcast.

"The Chief of Police of Lillestrom, who collaborated with the Germans, was also arrested."

"German reinforcements and torpedo-boats have been brought up to the Finmark Fjord Region where the situation remains very tense," British Broadcasting Corporation continued.

Church to Stand

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM (By Wireless)—The Church in Denmark will stand as "strong and unbroken" as the Norwegian Church in opposing Nazi oppression, according to Archbishop Erling Eidem of Sweden.

Danish churches and religious organizations, the Archbishop told Religious News Service here, have many "noble men who will know their duty when the time comes."

The Archbishop urged Christians to pray for a "real religious revival" in Denmark.

Further Advance in Italy Depends on Nazi Reaction

Sea

Continued from Page 1

Canadian forces under General Eisenhower at points on the toe of Italy has been made by means of a large variety of ships, big, little and medium sized—all depending on naval units for their protection. The most popular landing ships, specially contrived in the United States for transporting infantry, are necessarily vulnerable to attack.

To ensure the safe landing from an immense landing armada, two main dangers have to be accounted for—naval and U-boat attacks and shore batteries. In the first ten days of the landings in North Africa last November, at least 13 German U-boats were accounted for. On the present occasion there was presumably little interference either from U-boats or the Italian Navy.

The Italian Fleet

The Italian fleet remains more or less an unsolved mystery. Probably it can be disregarded by the Allies, except for the precautions necessary in case of any Italian ships showing up. Its strength has been estimated at from five to seven battleships, 10 light cruisers, 90 destroyers and torpedo-boats, 70 submarines and a large number of motor-boats. Its losses, at Taranto and in various engagements at sea during the war, have certainly considerably reduced his numbers.

Moreover the morale of the Navy, which has never shown to advantage in the war, must be in a deplorable condition after the Allied conquest of Sicily, the bombings of Genoa and other ports, and the disintegrating situation at home.

As to the whereabouts of the Italian fleet, it was reported to be divided between Spezia, Genoa, and the ports at the head of the Adriatic.

The second danger for the landing infantry—shore batteries installed by the Axis along the coast—has also been entrusted to the naval units, whose heavy guns have shared with the air force the task of softening up all these defense preparations.

Depends on Nazi Reaction

What will be the next moves, following the establishment of the bridgehead, will depend much on the Nazi reaction to the danger now confronting them. We may find developments that will change the entire strategic picture of the war. At the moment we do not know whether the invasion of South Italy is to be the main blow or not.

Italy certainly is not an ideal point for the opening attack. It is tightly hemmed in with the Alps in the north and easy to defend. Once conquered, it would require an elaborate system of garrisons; its communications are lengthy and difficult; it is short of food, clothing, fuel. The task of making good all these needs would fall upon the Allies.

So far no United States troops have been reported in today's attack. They might possibly turn up later around Naples and drive northward and across Italy. In this event the Allies would be taking one of the three courses of action available to them.

Alternate Courses

These would be to drive north up Italy, to land in South France, or to go eastward into the Balkan Peninsula. The last-named move may appear the most attractive. There are fine ports in Albania and Yugoslavia—Durazzo, Scutari, Dubrovnik and others. At the nearest point to the Balkans, across the Otranto strait, the distance from Italy is only 50 miles.

Once bridgeheads have been established on the west coast of the Balkan Peninsula, the Allies would be able to drive toward the Danube, since there are three available valleys leading northward to that strategic waterway. Such a move would isolate the Germans from Turkey, except by a dangerous route across the Black Sea. Even there the Russian Navy appears to be constituting itself a serious menace to Axis communications. It was today reported to have sunk a valuable shipload of chrome ore destined for Germany.

Not the least considerable effect of a Balkan offensive would be its psychological effect on the German people, as well as on the satellite nations.

Yugoslav, Albanian and Greek guerrillas are all prepared to give the Allies considerable assistance. Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Yugoslav War Minister, is said to control at least 260,000 well-armed men, most of whom were former members of the Yugoslav Army.

Since there is a large Allied army available in Palestine, Syria and Cyprus, there are interesting prospects of an attack on the Balkan Peninsula developing from the East as well as from the south.

From all appearances at the moment it would seem that the purpose of the present invasion is to control southern Italy so as to provide a base from which to strike the Balkan Peninsula. Had the intention been to swing westward to southern France, a move to occupy the islands of Corsica and Sardina would presumably have been undertaken at an early stage.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Praise for 'Forts'

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—British Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert said yesterday that "it almost looks as though the Fortress type of bomber has defeated the contemporary fighter."

If that is so, he said, "a new solution to the problem of defense will have to be found" in aerial combat.

Sir Philip's recognition of the deadliness of America's Flying Fortress bombers, which specialize in precision work by daylight, was made in a radio war commentary.

"The great fire power of a close formation of Flying Fortresses was the reason why they could battle their way through a horde of enemy fighters, reach and bomb their target accurately and get away with losses which in the circumstances were moderate," he stated in a talk on recent activity of the United States Eighth Army Air Force.

He added that Allied air superiority enabled a major blow to be struck against the Axis "in our own good time."

Red Cross at Work On Far East Aid

LONDON, Sept. 3—British Red Cross delegates are going to Washington to discuss with the American authorities the problem of getting supplies to the British and American prisoners of war in the Far East, the London Radio said in a broadcast.

"Disclosing this in London, Mr. Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, said that up to now it hadn't been possible to work out a satisfactory arrangement for getting supplies to our prisoners in the hands of Japan," BBC added.

Canadians Strike Again

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Landing of Canadian forces in Italy today, along with the British Eighth Army, marks the third time in less than two months that Canadian soldiers have moved into enemy-held territory.

Sicily, Kiska, and now Italy brought to Canadians at home a realization of earlier official prophesies that 1943 would see Canadian land forces coming to grips with the enemy after nearly four years of training.

There was no immediate statement from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King or other officials in Ottawa regarding the invasion. At his office it was learned he was informed in advance of the move.

The Canadian units forming part of the assault force were not identified in overseas announcements. The 1st Canadian Division took part in the Sicily campaign and has been dubbed one of the veteran divisions of the Eighth Army by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, the Army's commander.

U. S. War Reporting Lauded by Briton

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Robert Waithman, chief correspondent in the United States for the London News Chronicle, says that "coverage of the war from London by United States reporters has been from the very beginning painstaking, accurate, and intelligent—I don't see how it could be improved."

Mr. Waithman's view was expressed to the magazine Newspaper World, which published the interview. Back in Britain after six years in the United States, Mr. Waithman expects to return to Washington soon.

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Americans See How Canadians Do It

United States Coast Guard

Lifeboat Drill

The Merchant Marine Inspection Division of the United States Coast Guard conducts rigid lifeboat and fire drills on every ship leaving American ports. Here, Coast Guardsmen watch a lifeboat drill by the crew of a Canadian transport preparatory to sailing from an Atlantic port to a war zone through submarine-infested waters.

Allied Chiefs Say Invasion Is Not a Second Front

Land

Continued from Page 1

capacity. Time was when it was generally expected that the Italian troops would stiffen once the battle reached their native shores. But this notably failed to happen in Sicily and is therefore unlikely in Italy where the desire for peace and bread is uppermost.

The Germans are therefore the sole serious military factor.

But hitherto it has generally been rumored that the Nazis had already written off southern Italy, that the half-strength remnants of the six crack Wehrmacht divisions that escaped Sicily were being withdrawn northward as fast as the meager much-bombed railways and roads would carry them.

Unless Allied intelligence and the general public have been badly hoodwinked, therefore the Allied invasion force, once it has overpowered the fairly strong prepared coastal defenses should find itself mainly committed to skirmishes with the Nazi rearguard, with the whole technique of mines and booby traps.

Such tactics are an oft-told story to the Eighth Army, which with its thousands of miles of experience, was the logical choice for the present job, just as its intrepid commander, General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, was the logical choice for first Allied fighting general to reset foot on the European continent.

The framework of the Eighth Army is elastic.

At various times it has included different Dominion and Colonial units such as the famed New Zealanders, Australians, South Africans, and Indians. Since Sicily, the Canadian division has come under its command. But through all its adventures and changes the Eighth Army's fighting nucleus has remained essentially the same.

The chromium steel tip on the spearhead is still the Seventh Armored Division, the tough old "Desert Rats," who learned to fight the hard way, through all the vicissitudes of three years' campaigning in the desert.

Close to the Seventh in fighting prowess now ranks the First Armored Division. All these tank and armored car men, like the Home Counties' Fiftieth Division and the Highland Fifty-First Division are British to the core. They have been the shock troops and sustained the heaviest casualties of practically every major battle in the Mediterranean theater since El Alamein.

Other Armies at Hand

The apparently restricted size of the present task force—it is doubtful whether the Eighth Army now comprises all-told more than six divisions—indicates that the Allied Command does not anticipate an all-out Axis resistance.

This leaves the Allied Commander in Chief, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, with four other Armies still up his sleeve, among them the Fifth and Seventh American Armies under Lieut. Generals Mark Clark and George S. Patton, Jr., respectively, the latter veterans of Tunisia and Sicily, plus whatever other American outfits have got off the boats in the meantime, the British First Army under Gen. Kenneth Anderson, and the heterogeneous but numerous French metropolitan and Colonial troops under Gen. Henri Giraud, materially and ideologically rearmed.

The assumption that the Germans never planned more than a delaying action in southern Italy is justified by most of the the known factors in the situation. The task of building up and supplying an adequate defending force down the whole length of the Italian leg, over inadequate highly vulnerable roads and railways, with the Allies in complete command of the seaways and skyways, with Italian popular disaffection seething in their rear, would be beyond the capacity of the German war machine in its present enfeebled state.

The supply factor likewise militates against Italy ever becoming the Allies' main highway to the heart of Naziland. By the time German demolition squads have supplemented the havoc caused by Allied blockbusters Italy's communication lines will be wrecked beyond swift recovery. And even though the Allies eventually made their way up the foot to Northern Italy they would be far from dealing a knockout blow.

Viewed in its setting this stepping on the toe of Italy seems to make the most sense as one element in a far more ambitious and comprehensive plan.

It probably includes not only the forces at General Eisenhower's disposal but also the vast British force now poised in Iraq and Syria and ready to move at the drop of a hat in the general direction of the Balkans.

Pattern for Invasion of Italy Set in Africa

Air

Continued from Page 1

being kept open and, gradually, the destruction is carried farther inland.

The carrying out of the first two assignments was begun in the first half of August when the battle for Sicily was still in progress. At the moment, events have reached a point somewhere between tasks number three and four.

At this stage, the main burden falls upon the Army and the Navy, to whose movements the Air Force has to co-ordinate its actions. The scope of the next assignment depends on how large a portion of Italy the Allied armies plan and are able to seize.

The systematic preparatory destruction of points as far north as Naples and Foggia may indicate that at least the southern third of the peninsula is to be taken. It is even probable that the occupation of half of Italy, including Rome, is being planned. In either case a highly promising field for new actions would be opened to the United Nations Air Forces.

Austria's and Southern Germany's vulnerability, deriving from the Axis defeat in Sicily, have been pointed out in these columns. An Allied thrust into southern Italy is, of course, bound greatly to increase the threat to those regions.

Flying distance to Munich and Vienna would decrease to 500 miles.

The vital rail centers of Innsbruck and Klagenfurt could be reached by bombers in considerably less than two hours.

The hour of air raids à la Ruhr would strike for the hydro-electric plants of Tirol, the iron works of Styria, the magnesium works of Carinthia, and the numerous war industries in Upper and Lower Austria, Southern Bavaria, and Baden.

While Allied planes based in Lower Italy can do tremendous damage to the German war industry, they will have an even better field for operations against the Balkans.

Potential Moves

Given the expected air superiority, from bases between Bari and Brindisi the Allies could all but sever the communication lines of the occupation forces in Greece. Sea traffic in the Adriatic could be stopped. The Dalmatian coast and Albania could be rendered virtually untenable.

Turning to the West, the logical objective of the Allied Air Force in Southern Italy will be Sardinia and Corsica, two bulwarks that have to be neutralized to pave the way if an assault against France's Mediterranean coast line is planned.

The German Luftwaffe will find it difficult to contest any of these three possible moves. Its air squadrons based on Sardinia as well as the Balkans are in all probability far inferior to the strength the Allies can easily muster.

To provide adequate fighter protection for the vital industries of Austria and southern Germany will, in view of the tremendous recent plane losses, perceptibly weaken the air defenses of northwestern Europe. Italy's slipping from Hitler's grip, although it may but slightly affect his armies, is likely to usher in the decisive phase in the air war.

Anti-Fascism Link Seen in N. Y. Stabbing

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—A man identified as Guiseppe Nudi was arrested on a felonious assault charge today in connection with the stabbing last night of Ettore Manfredi, a writer, said by police to be a friend of the slain Carlo Tresca, anti-Fascist publisher.

Mr. Manfredi, who, police reported, has written anti-Fascist material for Italian language newspapers, was seriously stabbed while standing outside a meeting hall in lower Manhattan where Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, was speaking.

About an hour later, police said, Mr. Nudi walked up to a policeman and admitted knifing Mr. Manfredi. Later, Mr. Manfredi identified Mr. Nudi as his assailant, police reported.

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Hopes of British Stirred In Full Tide of Victory

Continued from Page 1

fighting. He specially mentioned those fighting in Sicily, and then, after a slight pause, added "and in Italy."

Radio Precedent Set

When before has war news of such importance ever been broken to so many listeners during a five-minute religious address?

Although there is a 7 o'clock bulletin, the 8 o'clock is the earliest that the majority of Britons get acquainted with the news.

The British heard of the Italian invasion after a night which for many stood out because of air activity on an unprecedented scale.

Many persons felt certain that there would be some news of major importance by morning. In fact, events have taken a breath-taking turn.

After the Italian invasion announcement, great forces of American Fortresses roared overhead, and folk finishing breakfast wondered what would be happening next.

Paris is now known to have been the target for this heavy Allied day attack. A Paris Radio claim that the main objective was the center of the city and the left bank of the Seine prompts speculation here as to the meaning behind Allied policy.

Is a cross-Channel invasion pending? Is Paris to be another Rome?

Flock to Church Services

Meanwhile, however, the British have been flocking to church services and will continue to do so this evening with strong hope that this war, at all events in Europe, will be over before Sept. 3 comes around again.

There has been striking evidence throughout Britain today of the extent to which the British themselves, together with the Dominion, American, and other Allied serving men and women, are turning to prayer and religious ceremony as a medium for showing their gratitude now that the end is in sight after the dark events of the past four years.

Especially do thoughts go out from here today for the Allied armies who must still make the great effort and sacrifice for the fulfilment of victory. That was the message from services in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, Waterloo Station, and from services in town and village all over the land.

Crowds packed churches and cathedral, while factory workers and office staffs paused in their work either to listen to radio services or slip out for a half hour to church on the village green.

New Role of Religion

Specially notable was the way religion came out today to meet people in their ordinary busy wartime life. There was a service in the Liverpool Stock Exchange conducted by the Bishop of Liverpool after he had taken service in the city Cathedral.

At Waterloo Station, one of London's busiest terminals, the Dean of St. Paul's held a service amid a scene of trains departing and arriving with soldiers, airmen, and seamen, bustling to catch their connections.

Engine drivers in grimy overalls doffed caps and joined with crowds singing "O God Our Help in Ages Past." Women railway porters and women engine cleaners stood shoulder to shoulder with American and troops of German-occupied lands while the Dean said prayers.

But the station business never ceased; trains came in and left as the singing of hymns rose above the hiss and roar of steam.

Further services of various denominations will be held this evening. All Christian Science branch churches and societies in the British Isles, also in India, Cairo, and Jerusalem are holding special services. A message is being read from The Christian Science Board of Directors.

High Netherlander Passes Through N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Jan W. Termijtelen, Rear Admiral and Chief of Staff of the Royal Netherlands Navy, arrived at La Guardia Airport last night aboard a Pan American trans-Atlantic clipper en route to the Dutch West Indies. He declined to discuss his mission.

Arie A. van Rhijn, President of the Financial Control Board of the Netherlands Government in London, another passenger, said that during his two months' stay in the United States and Canada he would study the social security programs of both countries. His report, he added, would be used by the postwar Netherlands Government as a basis for a similar program.

Drama Critic Barred At Shubert Theaters

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Louis Kronenberger, acting president of the New York Drama Critics' Circle and drama critic of the newspaper PM and Time magazine, has been barred by theatrical producers Lee and J. J. Shubert from their theaters.

Mr. Kronenberger said he would continue to attend Shubert shows by buying his own tickets at the box office.

Under a State law, now being contested by the Shuberts before the New York Court of Appeals, theater owners are prohibited from barring any person who has acquired a ticket by legitimate means.

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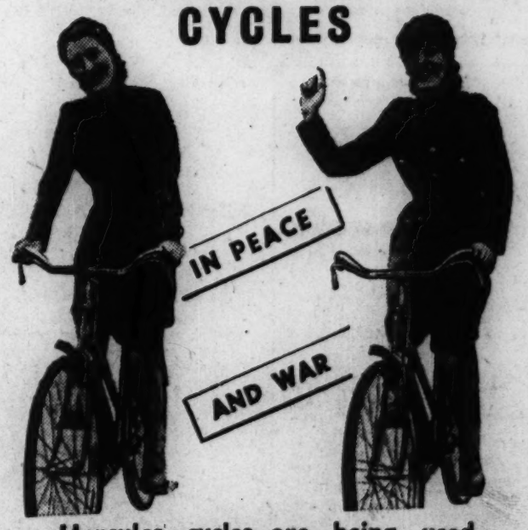

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Browder Warns Second Front Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, sees the future of good and close relations between the United States and Soviet Russia now hinged upon the opening of a second front on the European Continent before the end of this summer.

Addressing about 3,000 persons in Manhattan Center here last night, coincident with the receipt here of news that the British Eighth Army had invaded the Italian mainland, Mr. Browder declared that the situation between the United States and Britain on one hand and Russia on the other could not continue to "drift," but that Anglo-American-Soviet relations must be settled soon.

"Either the leading coalition of the United Nations is going to be consolidated for victory and the postwar reorganization of the world, or it is going to deteriorate sharply and thus place dark question marks over both victory and the perspectives of the postwar world," he declared.

Need of Clear Understanding

There was reciprocal need of a good, clear, friendly understanding between the United States and Russia, he stressed. Any deterioration of the coalition would, he declared, "injure most of all the United States."

"Only a shallow and vulgar conception of American national interests can ignore the supreme interest which the United States has in orderly world relationships, which depend, in the last analysis, upon close friendship and collaboration between the two most powerful countries in the world—our country and the Soviet Union.

"Both countries have a common positive interest in friendship and co-operation, but the United States is much less prepared to solve its problems in the absence of a close alliance with the Soviet Union than is that country. We should finally understand that we must meet the Soviet Union half way—as equals—if we want such a close and enduring alliance.

Deeds Must Support Words

"We should understand that words carry weight in the international friendships only to the degree that they are backed up by deeds.

"If it is not clear from the well-known facts revealed by the war that the United States has the most to lose from a weakening of the coalition, that fact will be beyond doubt in the further developments of events."

Mr. Browder's arraignment of United Nations' leadership for not throwing armies on the European Continent to defeat the Axis powers was seen as the strongest that has been voiced by any Communist spokesman of leadership stature.

"The failure of realize the second front, even during the beginning of the third year of coalition, inevitably changes the relations between the leading powers," he declared, "for it poses the alternative: Either Britain and the United States are unwilling to carry any proportionate share of the fighting, or they are unable to do so. Either is fatal to the concept of full coalition between the three great leading powers."

Bombs, Not Second Front

He saw as fallacious, statements by American and British writers and speakers, that by peripheral warfare and air bombing, carried to the vital centers of Germany, a full substitute for a second front is had, and that the United States and Britain are thereby carrying their proportionate share of the fighting and are even mainly responsible for the victories of the Red Army.

"This argument has significance mainly as the product of an uneasy conscience," he declared.

"We should have no illusions that we can leave the Red Army to destroy Hitler practically alone in the field, while we, the Anglo-Saxon powers, come in to the finish with our strength unimpaired, dictating the peace to all and sundry, including the victorious Soviet Union. That may be a beautiful Tory dream, but it simply does not correspond to the cold realities of the modern world."

Mr. Browder attributed to "dark and sinister forces" in this country, fears that the Soviet Union was preparing a separate and negotiated peace with Hitler and charged that talk to this effect was in order "to cover up their own plots for the same end."

National Magazines Are Cited For Tribute to War Job Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Eight citations of merit to national magazines for the best covers picturing women in essential civilian jobs were awarded to publications of various classifications at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-Third Street, here late yesterday.

Responding to the appeal of the Office of War Information and the War Manpower Commission, which sponsored the competition as a means to help make the country conscious of the need for women in civilian employment, 186 magazines throughout the country put women on their covers picturing them in glamourless, but essential, employment.

As a result, over Labor Day at least the glamour girl found herself pushed off the magazine covers making way for her more important sisters who are helping to keep America's civilian industries, businesses and service functioning.

The Museum's citation of merit in the women's magazines classification went to Woman's Day, which showed a woman bus driver. Honorable mention went to Vogue and True Experiences.

In the general weekly classification, first award went to Collier's which pictured a woman barber, and honorable mention to This Week.

In the general monthly classification, first award went to Click, which showed a woman railroad worker.

In the trade magazines category, first award went to Eastern States Co-operator, which dramatized a farm girl. Honorable mention went to Trains, The Timberman, and Electronic Industries.

Among the youth magazines, first award went to Young America, showing a woman railroad worker.

Among motion picture, radio and theatrical magazines, first award went to Modern Screen for its picturization of a student nurse.

In the farm and home magazines category, first award went to Capper's Farmer, showing women farm workers. Honorable mention went to Successful Farming and Pennsylvania Farmer.

In the education and professional magazines classification, first award went to Banking, which pictured a woman bank teller.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional War Manpower Commission Director, stressed the need for women in all kinds of civilian jobs. Although many of them lack the appeal of employment in war factories they are absolutely requisite to winning the war, she stressed.

Bricker Is Now a 'Wahoo'

Associated Press

Governor Joins Singing Tribe

When Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio—who is among those mentioned as possible Republican Presidential nominee—went to the Black Hills region on a vacation he was merely a Governor. When he returned, he was an accredited member of the "Singing Tribe of Wahoo" and had a certificate to show for it bestowed on him by the Princess Coldwater. The Governor and new "Wahoo" returned to Ohio after a short time spent near Beulah, Wyo. The Governor is at the far left.

Cargo Ship Loss of Japan Put at Third by Knox

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—One third of Japan's merchant shipping, approximately 2,500,000 tons, has been destroyed, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox announced today.

The Navy Chief declared this destruction of one of Japan's most vital war resources was chiefly accomplished by American submarines, although all United Nations sea and air forces have participated in the sinkings.

Mr. Knox agreed with a questioner at his press conference that the enemy's loss of cargo was impairing the ability of the Japanese to exploit profitably their rich territories in the Southwest Pacific.

Whether this loss of tonnage was responsible for the withdrawal from Kiska Island in the North Pacific, and from islands in the Central Solomons in the Southwest Pacific, Mr. Knox said he did not know. But he added that those withdrawals certainly had been brought about by overseas communication difficulties.

In making the estimate of actual tonnage sent to the bottom of the China Sea and Western Pacific by United Nations forces, Mr. Knox used figures which he said he could not officially confirm. But he said they had been widely published and frequently referred to. On this basis, he said Japan's estimated cargo tonnage at the start of the war in December, 1941, was 6,368,891 tons.

Estimate of Losses

In addition the Japanese have built or acquired in the interim an estimated 1,250,000 tons, to give a grand total of tonnage available or built of 7,618,891.

Destruction of one third of this total would put the enemy's tonnage loss at 2,539,630, an estimate based on the published information rather than on official Navy figures, although Mr. Knox used these totals quite freely and apparently with considerable confidence in their general accuracy.

Mr. Knox said that of the total of enemy shipping destroyed 77 per cent had been sunk by submarines, mostly American, while the remaining 23 per cent was sent to the bottom by a combination of "all other forces."

"The obvious effect of this," Mr. Knox said, "is to make communications more difficult for the enemy. And while we're on the subject I want to say a word about the submarine service. This service has been doing an outstanding and a perfectly splendid job in the Pacific."

Increase in Submarines

The enemy's ship losses, he said, presumably are increasing steadily because the American submarine fleet is being "constantly increased in size."

Navy figures on enemy ships sunk by submarines include not only those definitely destroyed, but also vessels probably sunk or damaged. Mr. Knox's figures did not include ships in that category. Also, he did not give any figures on Japan's losses in warship tonnage.

Asked whether the sinkings "make it impossible for the Japanese to exploit profitably their conquered territories to the south," Mr. Knox replied in the affirmative.

"Obviously," he added, "the loss of cargo ships must be embarrassing for them. It is striking one of their vital activities. All their wargained territories have to be reached by overseas means. And the steady destruction of that means of communications is bound to impair the use they can make of their war loot."

Italy Struck at Nearest Point; Landing Presages New Moves

Continued from Page 1

coast and which continues now up the Italian peninsula to the center of the continent's southern coast.

The resumption of the forward movement after only 16 days of rest from the conclusion of the Sicilian campaign puts at rest any theory that Russian second-front pressure might cause a major revision of basic Anglo-American strategy. The cross-channel move from England remains a constant threat to the Germans against which they must be on constant guard. But the pattern of action which was forseeable from the moment of the African landings is confirmed by today's move, which is the logical sequel to all that has happened since last November.

The indicated development of the approach to the continent remains through Italy. And at this stage of the operation all factors would imply a campaign of considerable duration. High military quarters imply that if our forces reach the main German defense lines in Northern Italy by early spring it will be a perfectly satisfactory and normal rate of progress.

Two Doors From Alps

In other words one may look ahead to what comes after most of Italy is in Allied hands, but to do so is to indulge in long-range speculation.

This one point, however, seems fairly clear, that the Italian ladder is not being climbed to assault the great barrier of the Alps. When you reach the top of the ladder the trap doors into the floor above are not directly overhead, but on either side—across the Adriatic to the Balkans, or to the left into Southern France.

The opening of the Italian campaign fits perfectly into Prime Minister Churchill's post-Quebec speech in which he said, most significantly:

"Whenever the great blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that theer is a good prospect of continuing success and that our soldires' lives are expended in accordance with sound military plans and not squandered for political consideration of any kind."

Odds on Allies' Side

He further, and also most significantly, said that the strategy which has been employed "has been bold and daring and has brought into play against the enemy the maximum forces that could have been employed up to the present by Great Britain and the United States . . ."

Behind those revealing remarks is the fact that in the Central Mediterranean it has been possible to fight the German Army with the odds on the Anglo-American side, whereas to attempt to cross the English Channel or to attempt to land anywhere on the actual mainland of Europe would have involved sacrificing any chance of meeting the enemy on terms advantageous to the Allies.

Italy is not part of the continent of Europe strategically. From the military point of view it is in effect an island lying off the continent. In an Italian campaign Allied naval power plays a heavy part to the very end. In a campaign against the central bulk of the continent, Allied naval power plays a part only in the initial landing stage. Once the operation has penetrated inland beyond the range of naval guns the dominant Anglo-American naval power ceases to play any role beyond the maintenance of a secure supply line.

Use of Naval Power

The Italian campaign has recommended itself over and above any other approach to the German "Fortress Europe," therefore, because it is the only approach in which Anglo-American naval supremacy can be utilized effectively.

Germany is exclusively a land and air power. And there is no apparent reason for believing today that Anglo-American land power has yet reached the point where it can challenge the German land forces where it must move without the helping hand of its sea power.

The landing across the Strait of Messina stands out therefore, as the logical continuation of the Sicilian campaign and as the principal means of employing what power Britain and the United States possess within the framework of the Churchill formula.

It is the beginning of what is probably the final campaign in the great battle to encircle Germany. It still belongs to the phase of peripheral war, not to the final phase of the assault on the enemy's main bastions. General Eisenhower sent the famous British Eigth Army forward this morning not, therefore, in any assault on the continent of Europe in the true strategic sense, but in the beginning of a move to complete the process of forging a great siege line around the military core of German power.

August Plane Output 7,700; Still Is a Lag

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Aircraft output in August climbed to 7,700 planes, by preliminary estimates, and War Production Board officials said yesterday this month's production might hit the 8,000 mark.

The August figures, subject to revision when final reports are in, exceeded July's output by 327.

Although the August deliveries to the armed forces were just about as far behind schedule as July—12 per cent—officials said the rate of climb was very close to expectations.

More important, said one official, was the fact that "we got the planes we wanted." Such bad spots as developed in August were in types of planes not rated as critically needed, he said.

This was taken to indicate a continued satisfactory climb in heavy bombers, on which the greatest production pressure now is being exerted, along with certain new fighter types.

Officials deprecated the emphasis which has been placed on meeting aircraft production schedules. They said that it would be very easy to meet astronomical schedules if military leaders were content to keep piling up production of types which have become outmoded.

The original 1943 schedule was an "unrealistic" objective, one source said, pointing out that it was trimmed about 10 per cent early in the year and has undergone two downward revisions since.

No estimates were obtainable on the various categories of planes produced in August.

Italy Landing Is Quick Result Of Allied Quebec Conference

Continued from Page 1

Canadian and United States troops were resting up for the new campaign and a new armada of ships and invasion craft and a vast array of supplies were being assembled.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding the Allied troops, has now launched the invasion which the prompt capitulation of Marshal Badoglio, and his immediate co-operation in ousting German troops from lower Italy, might have rendered unnecessary.

Meanwhile, the Capital speculated that the absence of American troops among the first invaders of Italy might mean they are poised for other thrusts along the Italian coast, for an invasion of Sardinia or attacks elsewhere in Europe. The United States has powerful ground forces in Sicily and on the north coast of Africa in addition to extensive air and naval forces.

American experts in psychological warfare believed the Badoglio Government would not long remain actively in the war as the invasion toehold expanded. The Italians are already shaken by a chaotic tangle of military and political difficulties. Businessmen arriving in Spain from Rome are reported declaring all Italy to be caught in a new wave of deep depression, while frontier advices received here tell of renewed peace demonstrations in several major Italian cities, notably Turin and Milan.

While the invasion of Italy by the crack British Eighth Army and the threat of other moves against German positions in the Balkans and Southern France bodes no good for Hitlerite Germany, diplomatic sources here candidly admit that the Allied offensive is still not the "second front" invasion of France which Russia has been so insistently demanding.

This fact poses new difficulties for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in their efforts to arrange a tri-partite meeting of American-British-Russian Foreign Ministers, or a personal meeting with Premier Stalin himself.

However, presumably, the Allied intentions with regard to Italy were communicated to Mr. Stalin at the finish of the Quebec Conference, so the invasion comes as no surprise to the Kremlin.

May Have Prompted Criticism

It is believed possible that Russia's advance knowledge that the Anglo-American AMG (Allied Military Government of occupied territories) is now prepared to go into Italy with its military rule, led to recent Russian newspaper attacks on the AMG as not Democratic and as maintaining Fascist underlings in power.

The Russian reactions, plus the French disappointment evidenced in Algiers that the forces of liberation were not landing on French instead of Italian coasts, indicates something of the political problems still requiring attention as Prime Minister Churchill continues his stay at the White House.

American military leaders, however, believe that the Italian landings, as they expand, will prove to have been carefully calculated to exert the greatest possible threat against Germany at this juncture.

Mrs. Roosevelt Tells Thanks Of Americans to Australians

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 3 (AP)—The women of America are very grateful to the Australians for the care they have given American soldiers in the Commonwealth, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said in a special radiocast to the nation this afternoon soon after she and her party arrived in the capital city.

"I am very happy to have this opportunity to say a word to the citizens of Australia," the wife of the United States President said in a special rebroadcast by British Broadcasting Corporation to Britain.

"It is a great pleasure for me to be here. I have only just arrived and my impressions are of a very beautiful country with limitless opportunities. I hope to see a great deal more of the country in the next few days.

"I would like to thank the people of Australia for their great welcome to our American soldiers.

"We at home have tried to do what we could for your soldiers passing through America but I do not know that we've been able to do anything like what you've done for us.

"The women of my country are very grateful to you. I hope to see much of the work of your women for the war effort and to meet many of them. I also hope to see many of my own compatriots in camps and hospitals.

"My husband also sends his greetings to you all and to them. He would like to have come here himself but that was impossible, so I am here with the privilege of carrying his greetings to you."

Mrs. Roosevelt while here is the guest of the Commonwealth Government.

She and her party were greeted by Governor-General and Lady Gowrie, who introduced Mrs. Roosevelt to Prime Minister John Curtin.

Although an official guest during her stay, Mrs. Roosevelt stressed that she was here in a good will capacity and would prefer to visit troop concentrations and hospitals and meet women engaged in war activities rather than attend social functions.

Smiling warmly as she stepped from the plane, Mrs. Roosevelt made a rapid flight in a multi-engined United States Army bomber, from New Zealand.

Canberra, ablaze with golden acacias, provided mild spring weather for her arrival. Thousands of citizens forsook work to give an enthusiastic welcome to the American President's wife. Crowds thronged Fairbairn Airdrome some miles from the City and also waited outside Parliament House as she was driven to Government House.

Mrs. Roosevelt's official party included American Minister Nelson T. Johnson, Rear Admiral Carey Jones, Maj. Gen. Clark Eichelberger, Maj. George Durno, and Col. W. R. Hodgson, Australian Secretary of the Department of External Affairs.

Mrs. Roosevelt, after inspecting a Royal Australian Air Force Honor Guard, scheduled no further engagements for the day. She dined informally at Government House.

Tomorrow she is to inspect the new American Legation, call on United States Navy personnel, visit a Defense Services Welfare hut and be the guest of Prime Minister Curtin at a state luncheon. A formal dinner and reception was to follow at Government House.

Mrs. Roosevelt will appear before the Australian Parliament, the second American to be accorded that honor. General Douglas MacArthur, commanding Allied troops in the Southwest Pacific, also has been guest of Parliament.

Lake Mills Folk in Wisconsin Rally To Gather and Pack Lima Bean Crop

LAKE MILLS, Wis., Sept. 3 (AP)—Spurning proffered help, this town of 2,000 has turned out to battle with 2,000,000,000 beans, determined to prepare and pack one third of Wisconsins's lima crop in a matter of days.

With the Libby, McNeill & Libby plant running full blast and the peak loads of 1,100 acres coming up, Manager Sidney C. Sorenson declined an offer of the U. S. Employment Service to bring in Jamaican labor. "Never mind," he said. "The folks at home will handle it."

Mayor S. B. Anderson urged businessmen to pitch in during off time, and led the parade himself.

Fred Greenwood of the school board announced that upper-classmen would be excused when school reconvenes Tuesday, and Superintendent of Schools Melvin C. Fuszard marshalled a detachment of teachers.

"We've got work to do," Mayor Anderson said. "All the kids between 16 and 18 are here. Curfew shall not ring tonight."

At midnight last night, Mr. Sorenson started distributing refreshments to people like Banker William Korth, Lumberman A. V. Mills, and Ralph Seward, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Sorenson said the peak would last over Labor Day, and that the pack would be close to 80,000 cases. The volunteers turned out 168,000 cans yesterday—"3,360,000 rations points," a housewife figured.

President Promotes 3 Marine Corps Officers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved recess promotions, subject to Senate approval later, for three Marine Corps officers.

They are Brig. Gen. Allen H. Turnage to be promoted temporarily to Major General, and Colonels Oscar R. Cauldwell and Alfred H. Noble to the temporary rank of Brigadier General.

Shipyards of U. S. Delivered 164 Cargo Vessels in Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — The Maritime Commisison reported yesterday 164 cargo vessels were delivered by the nation's shipyards last month, six more than were produced in July.

August's total included 110 Liberty Ships, 15 C-types, 15 Maritime Commission tankers, one private tanker, four Maritime Commission coastal tankers, two private coastal tankers, six special types, six seagoing tugs, two ore carriers, and four concrete barges.

The Liberty Ship production was one vessel more than the 109 produced in July.

The Commission announced the Permanente Metals Corporation of Richmond, Calif., set a new record for deliveries by an individual yard in August by putting 27 Liberty Ships into service. The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation at Portland delivered 17.

West Coast shipyards produced 85 vessels in August, totaling 882,100 deadweight tons representing almost 52 per cent of the national total. The East Coast yards produced 53 vessels of 603,000 deadweight tons. On the Gulf, 19 vessels were produced totaling 170,200 deadweight tons and Great Lakes yards delivered seven ships totaling 41,800 deadweight tons.

Newspaper Committee Asks Further 5 P. C. Restriction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—An additional 5 per cent cut in newsprint usage for the fourth quarter of 1943 has been recommended by the newspaper industry advisory committee.

Announcing the action today, the War Production Board said this would mean a total cut of 15 per cent since the start of the year, but the newspaper group's recommendation has not been translated into a decision because information is lacking on the newsprint tonnage to be delivered by Canada in the fourth quarter.

Canada supplies 75 per cent of the print paper used by United States publishers.

The exact percentage of the fourth quarter cut therefore cannot be determined at this time, WPB stated. The Industry Committee advised against a larger percentage cut and aurged only 5 per cent, WPB said, because "it felt the necessary tonnage could be taken out of inventories."

OPA Attempts to Roll Back Living Costs to Year Ago

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration expects the cost of living to be rolled back soon to September, 1942, levels.

"Measures already in operation will eliminate well over half of the rise in the cost of living," Chester Bowles, Deputy OPA Administrator, told Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois in a letter made public today.

Mr. Bowles added that "the food stabilization program, the details of which are now being worked out, will, we believe, complete the job.

"Once that objective has been accomplished, our policy will be to maintain the cost of living at that level for the duration," he continued.

Mr. Bowles' letter answered a request by the Chairman of the House Rules Committee that "immediate steps be taken to relieve the consuming public, especially the 20,000,000 white-collar workers whose wages have not been increased."

Mr. Sabath complained to Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, and to Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, that restaurant prices were from 50 to 75 cents higher per order than six months ago, "with portions reduced to at least 50 per cent."

A program of restaurant price control, Mr. Bowles said, "has been launched," but the problem "offers very serious difficulties."

Citing a reduction of .8 per cent in the cost of living index in July from May, Mr. Bowles said an additional .8 per cent is "already in effect and will show up in September when the report on the August cost of living is made public."

Both Messrs. Jones and Brown, meanwhile, were invited by Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, to outline to the Committee on Sept. 20 "a definite program . . . concerning production, distribution and price fixing of the various crops that will be planted and harvested between now and next spring, as well as for the 12 months during 1944."

Mr. Fulmer said the Committee and the nation's farmers "are anxious to ascertain the real facts as to just who from now on will have the definite power in connection with production, distribution and price fixing of farm products."

Move to Punish Petain

ALGIERS, Algeria, Sept. 3 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation, meeting under the presidency of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, approved today a sweeping indictment against Marshal Philippe Pétain and other members of his Vichy Government and voted to bring them to justice "as soon as circumstances permit."

The Committee guaranteed to "assure as soon as circumstances permit an action of justice in regard to Marshal Petain and those participating in the pseudo government formed by him which capitulated, struck at the Constitution, collaborated with the enemy, delivered French workers to the Germans and made French forces fight against the Allies or against the French who continued the struggle."

Acting with more assurance since their recognition by the Allied Governments as representing the French Colonies which recognize their authority, the members of the Committee announced they would shortly fix conditions under which the provisional French Assembly, which is to establish a government in France, will operate.

The Committee also voted complete military or civil mobilization of all French citizens or subjects throughout the Empire or in foreign countries to speed up the organization of the French Army, Navy and Air Force and bring about closer co-ordination with resistance inside France.

Washington Authorities Ask Recall Of Hawaii Army Ban on Court Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., has been requested by high Washington authorities to withdraw his military order forbidding any further court action in the Hawaiian habeas corpus controversy.

"D. C. Speaker," the unofficial spokesman for Capital sources that will not be named, reported today that unless General Richardson, Commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department, backs down in his dispute with a Federal Court judge there, the matter may be taken over by War and Justice Department officials.

As a face-saving measure, "Speaker" said, Judge Delbert Metzger may be asked to withdraw his order holding the General in contempt for refusing to produce two military prisoners on habeas corpus writs. It was after the contempt ruling that General Richardson issued his order suspending civil court action in the case.

Although the War Department publicly has supported General Richardson, "Speaker" said the general feeling here is that such an example of military rule should be tempered as soon as possible.

Accordingly, "Speaker" said, conversations among the War, Interior and Justice Departments on the one hand and with territorial officials in Hawaii on the other have resulted in the decision that the issue is a constitutional one that should be decided by the civil courts.

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Million More Women on Jobs Are Necessary to Avert Draft

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—If 1,000,000 more women take jobs between now and Christmas, a universal service act can be averted.

Another 200,000 women, needed in the armed forces by next July, will lighten the draft of fathers.

The War Manpower Commission made these goals public as it launched a nation-wide campaign to waken women to their responsibilities if and when they receive a local appeal for their services.

The nation's magaines were asked by OWI and the WMC to use art about civilian women workers on their September covers in a drive to get women into war work, Miss Margaret A. Hickey, Chairman of the WMC's Women's Advisory Committee, made it clear at a press conference however that the high pressure appeal for women workers would continue indefinitely.

One part of the campaign will be to get women to realize that they are contributing to the war effort when they work in a grocery or laundry as much as when they work in an airplane factory. Stress will also be laid on regular and continued attendance at jobs.

Last Labor Reserve

Explaining that women are the last remaining labor reserve in the United States today, Dr. William Haber, Assistant Executive Director of the WMC, said at a joint press conference with Miss Hickey that about 1,000,000 new women would be needed to be added to the labor force in the last six months of this year, which is twice as many as took jobs in the previous six months. The bulk of these recruitments will come this fall, since Miss Hickey said that termination notices for women, especially on the West Coast, had been almost as great as the number of new employees.

WMC chiefs attribute the rapid turnover in women workers to a variety of factors, including lack of day nurseries, too little shopping time, exhaustion, improper adjustment to factory routine, and failure to realize the real need for their services.

Behind-the-scenes there is still much talk in Washington that a National Service Law may be necessary to draft men and women into civilian jobs if women do not resond in sufficient numbers this fall and winter.

Dr. Haber refused to discuss such legislation, exceept to say he favored "no sex discrimination in national service."

Paul V. McNutt War Manpower Commissioner revealed some weeks ago that his Commission is working on a universal draft plan of its own, but the program is understood to have been put on the shelf for the time being.

The proposed draft may be pushed further into the background by August airplane production figures that will show a new high output and a special WMC program now under consideration to lick the manpower crisis in West Coast airplane factories. Both the July and August aircraft production totals are below military schedules, but the increase from July to August was said to match the percentage rise planned by the armed services.

An innovation that has not yet been used to full advantage to lure women into war jobs is the part-time or "Buddy Shift." Under this system, two women, working in relays put in an eight-hour day together, but each works only four hours, leaving her plenty of time to tend to her household and family duties.

Housewives Now Tapped

Most foot-loose women already have jobs now, which means that the housewife is the biggest new source of labor. Most of these cannot afford to give an eight-hour day plus two hours of travel to and from work, but many have signified a willingness to work four hours a day.

Management has shied away from the "Buddy Shift" because of the additional record-keeping, transportation difficulties and machinery repair attached to a double force, but plants in southern California are now coming around to it.

WMC officials agreed yesterday there is still some prejudice against older women workers but said these should have no difficulty in finding non-factory jobs, where the pay is not so high but the need just as great.

The Commission still opposes mothers of young children taking jobs until others have gone to work, but officials said many mothers are not heeding this advice.

Dr. Haber said women's response to calls for war workers had been "nothing short of magnificent," but he added: "It hasn't been adequate."

Gripsholm Is En Route to East To Embark 1,250 Americans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Exchange Liner Gripsholm put out from New York Harbor for the Orient yesterday, carrying with her the high hopes of relatives back home for a safe return with 1,250 American men, women and children who have been in Japanese hands since Pearl Harbor.

The big Swedish Liner, made a bit less luxurious by expansion from her usual peacetime load of some 500 passengers, had aboard 1,330 Japanese civilians who are being repatriated. Another 173 Japanese are to be picked up at Rio de Janeiro.

On the basis of the Gripsholm's time on her first exchange trip last year, it may be early December before the Americans being brought back may walk on the free soil of their homeland again.

In the Gripsholm's hold are large quantities of relief supplies and medicines for American prisoners of war and civilians still interned in the Orient, including the Philippines.

Can't Mistake Her

To make the Gripsholm as free as possible from any mistaken attack on her journey, she was provided with brilliant electric lights, including some billboard-type reflectors projected over the side and shining on the hull. She travels without convoy, under guarantee of safe conduct by all belligerents.

Tremendous letters run the length of the ship on each side spelling the one word "Diplomat." Bulbs form a huge cross. The colors of neutral Sweden, yellow and blue, cover her and the Swedish flag is painted brightly on the decks. Radios announce her position at intervals.

This is one ship that tries to be conspicuous.

Culminating more than a year of negotiations with the Japanese Government through neutral intermediaries, the Gripsholm's voyage this time is to Mormugao, chief port of the Portuguese Colony of Goa on the west coast of India.

There, about Oct. 15, the exchange will take place, and about 1,250 United States nationals and some 250 nationals of the other American republics and Canada will be picked up. The Japanese are bringing these Americans in their exchange ship, Teia Maru.

The first exchange took place more than a year ago at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Later Japanese Sailing

Because the new exchange point is much nearer Japan, the Teia Maru will not leave Japan until Sept. 15. It will touch at ports in China, the Philippines and Indo-China to take on American passengers, and will call at Singapore for fuel and water.

Besides stopping at Rio de Janeiro to pick up additional Japanese nationals, the Gripsholm will call at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, for fuel and water.

She is scheduled to return by the same route.

The State Department emphasized that the Gripsholm passenger list cannot be complete until the Teia Maru has left her last port of call, which is expected to be about Oct. 1. As soon as the list is completed, the State Department will notify relatives and others concerned and will then publish the list.

The War Department's announcement of the Gripsholm's sailing said:

"Through circumstances which could not have been foreseen and over which the United States had absolutely no control, the sailing date of the Gripsholm was advanced to Sept. 2, which necessitated that parcels be in New York not later than Aug. 27."

Albanians Form National Group Opposing Italy

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 1. (Delayed) (AP)—Albanian Patriots opposing Italian rule have established a free governing council under the leadership of a Major Abaskupi, called the Albanian National Committee, an official Albanian source here said today.

He said headquarters were in the mountains of Southern Albania.

Mountain guerrillas who have stubbornly fought the occupation forces since 1939 have rallied to the Committee from all over the nation, and only this week a colonel led two armed battalions of Albanian police into the Committee's forces, the official said.

Retaliating against the increasing resistance which in some places has grown to open revolt, and against the Committee's formation, Italian planes recently bombed and inflicted heavy damage on a number of towns in the Southern District, he said.

The Albanian Minister to Turkey, Asaf Djadjouli, said recently that "Albanians everywhere are profoundly disappointed in view of the British-American policy of ignoring them and their historic resistance."

'Boots, Boots, Boots'—

George Keeps 'Em Shining En Route

Pullman porters, despite this one's pensive expression, have encountered about 24,000,000 such shoes—of soldiers, sailors, Marines, Coast Guardsmen and their feminine counterparts—since Dec. 7, 1941, as the members of the fighting services rest in berths while riding to their rendezvous with victory.

Pullman System Big Factor In Moving U. S. Army Troops

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's hardly likely that you would connect the names of Pullman sleeping cars, like Gorgeous Rose or Stonewall Jackson with the job of winning the war. In fact, travelers have sometimes wondered if they were connected with anything in particular.

But they are. A few moments in a busy Chicago office that has worked around the clock every single hour since Pearl Harbor makes the meaning of these names and the smooth operating system behind them dramatic and readily understandable, as will be seen presently.

This office is the control center of railroad sleeping-car operations in the United States—and there, through the Pullman building on Chicago's lakefront, 12,000,000 U. S. troops have figuratively paraded since the beginning of the war. Along with them have marched 20-odd million civilian passengers.

More than three quarters of a century in growing, this sleping-car system is unique in American business. It was devised in peacetime as the answer to a fundamental railroad problem—that of meeting the seasonal, geographic and economic fluctuation in the demand of the nation's railroads for sleeping cars.

A northeastern railroad, for example, might need scores of sleepers to handle its heavy summer travel requirements, and need relatively few in the winter. A southern or a western road might have exactly the reverse demands. Since it was obviously not good business for an individual railroad to invest heavily in expensive sleeping-car equipment, only to have much of it lying idle a great part of the time, the Pullman system was a natural economic development.

Pool of 7,000 Cars

The company is a concessionnaire, operating a pool of 7,000 sleeping and parlor cars over the nation's vast railroad network. The railroads draw on this pool in accordance with their fluctuating needs, under contractual arrangement. Pullman owns and maintains the cars, and provides all of the service in them.

The dispersement of the cars in the pool to points at which they are needed is carried out with a smoothness that belies the intricacy of the behind-the-scenes operations centered in Chicago.

Heading these operations, now increasingly complex because of the double burden of record-breaking civilian travel and tremendously heavy troop movements, is B. E. Dewey, superintendent of car service, with whom the system has grown up. With Pullman 54 years, this is the third war in which Mr. Dewey has handled troop movements.

Tonight, if movements are only average, the Army will move nearly 30,000 troops by sleeping car from one part of the country to another. Here's the routine of a troop transport order—one that's hypothetical but typical.

The War Department in Washington advises the Association of American Railroads there, that 100 officers and 3,700 enlisted men are to leave Keesler Field, Miss., for Bengies, Md., in 48 hours. It's an overnight journey, so Manager Gass of the AAR military transportation section, knows it is a Pullman job—except, of course, for the locomotive and baggage cars. Knowing also that the originating point of the movement is in the jurisdiction of the civilian-manned Western Military Bureau at Chicago, headed by Hugh Siddall, he transmits the essential information to Siddall, who immediately gets in touch with Mr. Dewey at the Pullman "nerve center" several blocks away.

Mr. Dewey determines readily that on the basis of 38 men to a car, 100 cars will be needed to transport the troops. He's on the 'phone in a moment, calling Pullman district superintendents in the Southeast. His records tell him where there are likely to be cars available within reasonable distance of Keesler Field.

This is the kind of situation in which the Pullman car names come in handy repeatedly.

Naming Plan

The naming plan was originally necessitated by the fact that Pullman's numerical system of identification conflicted with railroad car numbers. As the fleet grew in size, a special series of names was devised to enable railroad and Pullman men to identify the accommodations of certain cars quickly, without reference to lengthy car lists, in order to facilitate handling of cars in terminals.

For example, all car names preceded by "Mt." or "Mountain" are observation cars containing 10 sections. The "Lake" series contain 10 sections, a drawing room and two compartments. The 10 section-two drawing room cars are named "Points," such as Point Hope, etc. Parlor cars originally bore feminine names or names of flowers and birds to distinguish them, but today many of these cars are named after the cities and towns along the lines of the railroads on which they serve.

When the Pullman Company bought Wagner Sleeping Car Company years ago, it was discovered that about 300 of the Wagner cars bore names duplicated among the thousands of Pullmans. Richmond Dean, then a Vice-President of Pullman, had to act in a hurry. He took a corps of clerks to the Chicago public library, delved into ancient Greek and Roman history and there was wholesale rechristening of Wagner cars within 24 hours, which accounted for such Pullman names as Diogenes and Sophocles.

So when Dewey asks District Superintendent Booth at Montgomery, Ala., what cars he has available, and Booth responds over the long-distance wire, "We've got Gorgeous Rose, Stonewall and Pontchartrain," Mr. Dewey knows their capacity immediately.

With his fingers on every Pullman car in the country, Mr. Dewey and his staff of 35 can line up a big troop train within a few minutes. Right after Pearl Harbor, Mr. Dewey had to fill an order, by no means unusual, calling for 178 sleepers to be on hand within 16 hours at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The feat was accomplished by bringing cars into this area from as far away as 300 miles.

The system, which has proved so effective in peacetime, has proved indispensable in the movement of troops, about 66 per cent of which are moved distances requiring sleeping cars.

In all, Pullman has about 25,000 employees across the country, helping to win the critical battle of transportation, working as never before at cleaning, repairing, inspecting, servicing and operating the great green fleet that "Admiral" Dewey sails.

G. O. P. to Shun Personalities At Mackinac

DETROIT, Sept. 3 (AP)—Harrison E. Spangler, G. O. P. national chairman, docking here yesterday en route to the Republican conferences at Mackinac Island, said his party's powwow would be one of issues, and not of personalities, if he had his way.

There'll be no talk of a 1944 presidential candidate and no lambasting of the present occupant of the White House, Mr. Spangler insisted in a press conference aboard the lake Steamer North American, whose passenger list included a number of other Republicans similarly bound for the Mackinac parley.

"We're out here to do a job," the Chairman said. "There'll be no discussion of the next candidate and I'm not here now to condemn the present Administration. The people will take care of that pretty well when the time comes."

Ranking as a major issue right beside America's place among nations in the postwar world, and due for equal consideration at Mackinac, Mr. Spangler said, is the problem of postwar re-employment.

"We've got to make America strong economically, or we won't be of any help in the postwar world," he declared.

Mr. Spangler said the public debt also would be discussed.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, en route separately to the Mackinac Island sessions, agreed with Mr. Spangler in a railroad platform interview that domestic problems would be of equal importance with the topic of international policy in the Republican conferences.

Asked whether he had changed his mind since he was quoted recently as saying he would not be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1944, Governor Dewey said smilingly:

"When I change my mind, I'll let you know."

The New York Governor planned to visit his mother at his boyhood home in Owosso, Mich., before proceeding to Mackinac Island.

Low Speed Doubles Use of Auto Tires

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At least a year could be added to the life of the average automobile tire if motorists faithfully observed the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit and other precautions necessary for tire conservation, according to the Chicago Motor Club. The Club has just completed a study of wear of tires in more than 2,000,000 miles of travel, and feels that its conclusions are well-founded.

R. A. Moyer, Research Associate Professor of Highway Engineering at Iowa StateCollege, reports that the investigation of tire wear on all major types of road surfaces in the Midwest shows that, on the basis of relative wear, tire mileage at 65 miles an hour would have been about 18,700 miles, compared with 56,500 miles at 35 miles an hour, and 69,500 miles at 25 miles an hour.

If motorists stay down at low speeds and exercise all other precautions, says Professor Moyer, an increase of 6,000 to 8,000 miles of travel per tire in the national average would be possible.

Charles M. Hayes, President of the Club, points out that the tests disclosed that wheels out of line create a continuous braking effect which in extreme cases will cause tires to wear out at ten times the normal rate. Tires on rear wheels wear from 30 to 100 per cent faster than those on the front wheels, the study showed.

Whew! Mos' Hard As Pickin' Cotton

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 3 (AP)—Alabama State officials will take a turn at cleaning their own offices next week so that 50 Capitol trusties, who are janitors, can help pick cotton.

E. P. Russell, Director of the Corrections and Institutions Department, announced a plan yesterday to use 50 State prisoners in nearby cotton fields under direction of the County Agent.

Under State law, the Prison Department cannot lease convicts, Mr. Russell said, so farmers who receive help from the State convicts will be asked to make a voluntary contribution for general prison welfare.

The plan has been approved by Gov. Chauncey Sparks and will go into operation next Tuesday. State officials from whose offices trusties are taken will be asked to perform some of the office cleaning work.

The Christian Science Monitor News Review Of the Week

Following are announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 147 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
Waterbury—Saturdays, 11 a. m., WATR, 1230kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Weekdays, 12 noon, direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Pittsfield—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Sundays, 10:15 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

New Hampshire
Laconia—Saturdays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Fridays, 7:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Vermont
Burlington—Mondays, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
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Ball Gives Cue To Stepping Up Of Production

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Emulate the Kaiser and Higgins Shipyards, Senator Ball (R) of Minnesota urged war producers today, and the industrial manpower problem will be eased, at least, and perhaps solved.

"I don't think there is any question production could be stepped up," Senator Joseph H. Ball told reporters. "I think we all should try to get more production per man per hour."

Senator Ball, as a member of the Truman Senate Committee investigating the war effort, assisted in the examination of Henry J. Kaiser and Andrew J. Higgins when the committee called on them last March for hints on how their shipyards had been able to establish outstanding production records.

"I think the record of those hearings could well be studied by other industrialists," the Senator said, adding that he had gathered that organized material flow and stable labor relations had much to do with the efficiency of any plant.

Both Mr. Kaiser and Mr. Higgins stressed those points in their testimony. Likewise both shipbuilders told how they sought to solidify pride in their organizations among their employees and encouraged as large a participation in management as was practicable.

Mr. Kaiser said it helped a lot to give the workers an overall picture of what they were trying to accomplish, and stressed the importance of good housing and good transportation. Orderly material yards where the men can locate the things they need with ease were listed as another important factor.

Senator Ball indicated that incentive pay for extra production efforts might be one means to speed the output of the war plants.

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The Home Forum

From Above

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS HELPFUL COUNSEL was once given to a traveler about to make an extended journey by air: "Look up, not down. Don't chain yourself to the earth by watching it too closely. Take your place in the clouds, make them your home. That will give you freedom from anything that might disturb." The advice proved of great value to the airplane traveler. It is no less helpful in the mental and spiritual realm.

As never before, perhaps, humanity is looking upward into spirituality and away from materiality. From the standpoint of the material senses, only confusion, conflict, and distress prevail. But looking upward from the standpoint of spiritual sense to where the great truths of being give steadfast assurance of their eternal verity, we find stability, harmony, peace.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 355), "To strike out right and left against the mist, never clears the vision; but to lift your head above it, is a sovereign panacea." Through the revelations of Christian Science mankind has been shown how to take the steps necessary for this spiritual ascension by substituting spiritual facts for material concepts, and by admitting as the only reality a universe of spiritual ideas governed by one perfect Principle, Spirit, God.

The "sovereign panacea" of Christian Science brings comfort and healing to bewildered and suffering humanity. To the anguished heart it whispers: "Look up! Here is God's kingdom, the reign of Spirit, the government of Love's indestructible law. Don't chain yourself to the false presentation of material sense testimony. Take your place in the realm of spiritual understanding; make it your home, your security, your working center. Rely upon spiritual facts. Cast off material beliefs. This is your freedom."

Christ Jesus, the great demonstrator of scientific Christianity, said (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." As with the airplane counsel, three steps may be considered requisite to attain this spiritual freedom: first, to look up, to recognize, to discern the facts of the spiritual universe, God and His creation, perfect and intact; secondly, to take one's place there, to claim spiritual facts as one's true consciousness, the consciousness of the one Mind, God, reflected individually as spiritual man; thirdly, to experience the freedom resulting from this understanding of the spiritual facts of being, to prove their reality in harmonious daily living. Thus spiritual truth may be seen individually, claimed and used with courage and confidence.

Paul points to the heights of spiritual safety when he writes (Colossians 3:1), "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God." Far above the mistaken human concept of man as earth-bound, limited, and burdened, is the true evaluation of man as spiritual, immortal, unlimited, and free. As one realizes his eternal, spiritual status, he is lifted above the mists of materiality into the pure atmosphere of Mind, where earth weights fall away. The problems and difficulties which at closer range seemed insurmountable diminish and disappear as he rises into the light and might of Spirit-filled consciousness.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 167), "We apprehend Life in divine Science only as we live above corporeal sense and correct it." In such spiritualized living, evidence gained through spiritual sense supersedes in human consciousness testimony based on the corporeal senses. Beliefs depending on appearances yield to facts expressing divine realities.

Problems are solved as we rise above them into the realm of spiritual understanding and work them out from God's standpoint, according to His methods. Healing truths are never found in the details of a problem, but always outside and above it in the great laws of God's perfect, spiritual universe. Men are learning that solutions are found, not by digging deeper into materiality, but by rising higher into spirituality.

Though hatred, greed, cruelty, and tyranny threaten to bind mankind to earth with mesmeric chains of fear and despair, Christian Science teaches the powerlessness of mortal suggestions of evil, and the all-power of immortal ideas of good. It is here to comfort in the midst of misery, to point the way of safety in the midst of danger. It offers a firm hand of guidance into the upper reaches of spiritual perfection, where all is always well. Today it is our privilege to accept this gift of God, the Science of Christianity. Through its enlightenment, we may look up into the ever-present, God-controlled, spiritual universe; we may take our place there, and seeing, working, and living from the highest standpoint, we shall find our freedom in Spirit.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © T. & R. Annan, Glasgow

"SOMER HILL, TUNBRIDGE": *An Oil Painting by J. M. W. Turner*

SOMER HILL, TUNBRIDGE, is a well-preserved example of one of Turner's many masterpieces in oils. We may be astonished at the phenomenal number of paintings which Turner has left us, but it is more amazing when it is realized how much labor must have gone into the creation of so many of his important canvases, like "Crossing the Brook" or "The Battle of Trafalgar."

"Somer Hill, Tunbridge" could only have achieved its sublime spaciousness, luminosity, and elaboration by a methodical "nursing" of the paint in response to Turner's inner vision and profound sensibility. The eye traverses the expanse of water from foreground to the bank beyond in the horizontal plane, and then it follows gradually upwards to the mansion on the ridge of the hill, and thence out into space skywards.

There is also the consummate mastery of color and tone values, formal expression and aerial perspective which make the duck paddle into the water a few yards further over, and the trees march in the long ascending avenue. And it is the love of the effects of light and shadow which makes the cows glint in the sunshine, and suggests the mystery of woodland shades.

P. G. Hamerton, in his Life of Turner, says: "He is always the *artist*. With all his study of objects and effects, he was never a naturalist. The real motive of every one of his compositions is to realize some purely artistic conception, not to copy what he saw. . . . The art of a genius like Turner has much more in common with music than with photography."

"Somer Hill, Tunbridge," shows the mansion of one Major Woodgate, and of this picture A. J. Finberg has written: "It is only in a finely preserved painting like 'Somer Hill' that we can appreciate the extraordinary tenderness and certainty of Turner's handling, the justness of his tones, and the ineffable sweetness of his color."

Shůry

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

JISTÉMU CESTUJÍCÍMU, jenž se chystal podniknouti delší cestu letadlem, kdosi dal tuto prospěšnou radu: "Hleďte vzhůru, ne dolů. Nepřipoutávejte se řetězem k zemi, abyste ji nepozoroval příliš zblízka. Zaujměte své místo v oblacích, ať ty jsou vaším domovem. To vás osvobodí od všeho co by vás mohlo vyrušovati." Jak se ukázalo, měla tato rada pro cestujícího v letadle velikou cenu. Tato rada je stejně prospěšnou v oblasti duševní a duchovní.

Jako snad nikdy předtím, lidstvo dnes vzhlíží k duchovnosti a pryč od hmotného. S hlediska materiálních smyslů převládají jenom zmatek, spory a útrapy. Ale hledíme-li vzhůru se stanoviska duchovního smyslu tam, kde veliké pravdy bytí nás pevně ujišťují svojí věčnou pravdivostí, nacházíme stálost, soulad, pokoj.

Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, praví v "Miscellaneous Writings" (Rozmanité spisy), str. 355, "Činiti výpady proti mlze vpravo a vlevo, nikdy zrak nepročistí; ale zdvihnouti hlavu nad ni, je neobmezeným lékem všechny nemoci hojícím." Skrze zjevení Křesťanské Vědy bylo lidstvu ukázáno jak nutno postupovati při tomto duchovním vzestupu tím, že materiální pojmy jsou nahražovány duchovními fakty, a připouští-li se jako jediná skutečnost vesmír duchovních idejí, kterým vládne jeden dokonalý Princip, Duch, Bůh.

"Neobmezený lék všechny nemoci hojící" Křesťanské Vědy přináší útěchu a uzdravení zmatenému a trpícímu lidstvu. Šeptá úzkostlivým srdcím: "Hleďte vzhůru! Zde je Boží království, panství Ducha, zde vládne Láska s jejím nezničitelným zákonem. Nepřipoutávejte se řetězem k falešným představám svědků materiálních smyslů. Zaujměte své místo v oblasti duchovního porozumění; ať ono se stane vaším domovem, vaším zajištěním, střediskem pro vaší práci. Spoléhejte na duchovní fakta. Zbavte se materiálních vědění. To je vaše svoboda."

Kristus Ježíš, náš nepopiratelný ukazovatel vědeckého křesťanství pravil (Jan 8:32), "Poznáte pravdu, a pravda vás osvobodí." Tak jak tomu bylo v případě rady na cestu letadlem, třeba míti na zřeteli jako žádoucí trojí postup při dosažení této duchovní svobody: předně, hleděti vzhůru, uznati, rozeznávati fakta duchovního vesmíru, Boha a Jeho stvoření jako dokonalá a neporušená; za druhé, zaujmouti tam naše místo, dělati si nároky na duchovní fakta jako na naše pravé vědomí, jako na vědomí té jediné Mysli, Boha, zrcadlící se individuálně jako duchovní člověk; za třetí, zakoušeti svobody plynoucí z tohoto porozumění duchovním faktům bytí, dokazovati jejich skutečnost v souladu denního života. Tak je možno spatřiti duchovní pravdu individuálně, uplatňovanou a užívanou s odvahou a s přesvědčením.

Apoštol Pavel upozorňuje na vrchol duchovního bezpečí, když píše (Epišt. k Kolosenským, 3:1), "Protož povstali-li jste s Kristem, vrchních věcí hledejte, kdež Kristus na pravici Boží sedí." Jak daleko přesahující takovou chybnou lidskou představu člověka jako k zemi připoutaného, obmezeného, břemeny zatíženého, je pravé zhodnocení člověka jako duchovního, nesmrtelného, neobmezeného a svobodného. Když si skutečně uvědomíme náš věčný, pravý duchovní stav, jsme povzneseni nad mlhy hmotnosti do čistého ovzduší Mysli, kde pozemská závaží spadají. Problémy a obtíže, jež zblízka se zdály nepřekonatelnými, se zmenšují a mizí při vzestupu do světla a moci Duchem naplněného vědomí.

Mrs. Eddy píše v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), str. 167, "My chápeme život v božské Vědě jenom tehdy, když žijeme povzneseni nad tělesný smysl a opravujeme jej." V takovém zduchovněném žití svědectví nabytá duchovním smyslem zatlačují v lidském vědomí svědectví založené na smyslech tělesných. Věření, jež závisí na zdáních, ustupují faktům, která vyjadřují božské skutečnosti.

Problémy jsou rozřešovány když se povzneseme nad ně v oblast duchovního porozumění a pracujeme na nich se stanoviska Božího podle Jeho method. Nikdy nenajdeme uzdravující pravdy v podrobnostech nějakého problému, nýbrž vždy mimo něj a nad ním, v mocných zákonech Božího, dokonalého, duchovního vesmíru. Lidé poznávají, že problémy se nevyřešují jejich prohlubováním materiálně, ale stoupáním do výše v duchovnosti.

Ačkoliv nenávist, lakota, ukrutnost a tyranství hrozí připoutati lidstvo k zemi mesmerickými okovy strachu a zoufalství, Křesťanská Věda učí jak beznocná jsou smrtelná vnukání zla a jak všemocné jsou nesmrtelné ideje dobra. Ona při nás stojí aby nás utěšovala právě v čas nouze, aby nám ukazovala cestu k bezpečí když jsme se octli v nebezpečí. Nabízí svou pevnou vůdčí ruku na cestě k vyšším oblastem duchovní dokonalosti kde všechno je vždy v pořádku. Dnes je naší výsadou přijmouti tento Boží dar, tuto Vědu křesťanství. S jejím objasněním můžeme se dívati ve vesmír jako vždy-přítomný, Bohem řízený, duchovní; můžeme tam zaujmouti naše místo a pozorovánírn, prací a žitím, jednajíce s hlediska nejvyššího, najdeme naši svobodu v Duchu.

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A Picnic Under Livingstone's Tree

FROM MY PERCH on the edge of a native dugout canoe, the wide-spreading branches of the tree were easily discernible. But not until we came nearer could I see the ponderous, sausage-shaped seeds which dangled on stalks of thread-like slenderness.

The Zambezi, swelled by its junction with the Chobe to the width of some eight hundred yards, was full of reflections. Brush and tall reeds fringed its banks; in secluded shallows, water-lilies opened to the tropical sun and, here and there, the tall papyrus raised its full, graceful heads. There were tiger fish and bream in the deep water, while crocodiles lurked in hidden haunts, ready to snap at any unwary prey.

To the southwest, some fifty miles away, a cloud hung low and stationary over the river. But it was a cloud that brought no foreboding of storms to come; for we knew it to be the dense haze of spray flung up by the mighty Victoria Falls.

My cousin and I were crossing from the only white habitation at Kazungula, on the north bank of the Zambezi, to Bechuanaland on the south side. At this spot the boundaries of four territories converge—Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the long arm of Southwest Africa that reaches out to the Zambezi and is known as the Caprivi Strip.

Soon our Barotse crew raised their paddles and, with a gentle grating sound, the dugout pushed onto the slope of a miniature cove. We stepped ashore, and so came back to "our" tree.

Seated on rugs beside white tablecloths, spread in the thick shade of its massive branches, I found a cheerful group of women, fresh and cool in their bright frocks. There were dishes of fruit, crisp lettuce, scones and marmalade set out on the cloths; at a little distance the "boy" bent over a kettle on an open fire, and the morning air was fragrant with the delicious smell of frizzling bacon. A breakfast picnic! But why?

Some fifty yards from the tree, Bechuanaland natives, supervised by half-a-dozen white men, were herding cattle into a stockyard, then from the yard into a narrow run which led directly to the river. As each beast was urged along with shouts, proddings, and cracking whips, it was swiftly branded on the shoulder and examined. Passing the test of each ordeal, it was unceremoniously hustled into the river; a rope was flung about its horns and seized by a native who, standing in the dugout, kept the animal's head above water. As soon as eight or ten beasts had taken the plunge, the boat pushed off and the long swim across the Zambezi began.

Every beast immediately swelled its body tight as a drum with air and, snorting and puffing began either hastily to swim or merely to roll helplessly and so allow itself to be towed along. The native crew paddled rapidly, racing other boats, engaged in the same work, in friendly rivalry and singing melodiously to the rise and dip of their paddles. Some ten yards from the opposite shore, the beasts were released and allowed to make their way to land, while the boat returned for another installment.

These cattle were being "crossed"—taken across the river—on the first stage of their journey to the copper-mining district on the borders of the Belgian Congo. As many as three hundred and fifty were "crossed" in a day and, before entering Northern Rhodesia, every beast must have a clean bill of health. My inspector cousin was there to "sign the certificate," so to speak, for Northern Rhodesia; and the other men were supervising in the interests of Bechuanaland. They had left the settlement at Kasani, some eight miles farther up the Chobe, and started on the job before sun-up; and now their wives had come by car to give them breakfast.

"Crossing" day came round about once a week and this introduction became, for me, the first of many elysian gatherings beneath the mighty tree which was sometimes called the Kazungula tree, but more commonly, the sausage tree, on account of its eighteen-inch-long seeds. Its real name is kigelia, and this particular kigelia is a tree of some distinction.

Ninety-three years ago, David Livingstone, trekking from the south, emerged at this point from the dense bush and found himself confronted by the wide Zambezi. We can imagine with what feelings of awe and amazement he gazed for the first time across that swift-flowing river and speculated on the unknown country beyond. He crossed the great river and traveled, not downstream, but up, until he came to the village of the Barotse chief with whom he became friendly.

Three years later, he returned, this time on his way downstream, to see for himself the famous "smoke that thunders" and to solve the mystery of that perpetual cloud to the southeast—in short, to discover and name the Victoria Falls.

Again he rested in the welcome shade of "our" tree. While his "boy" prepared a meal, Livingstone took out his knife and cut his name deep into the gnarled trunk. Some of the letters "L I V," twisted and distorted by nearly one hundred years' growth of bark, are still discernible. As he plied his knife, the great explorer must have pondered upon the people who would follow in his steps. Surely never, even in his wildest imaginings, can he have foreseen the time when white women would drive cars through the bush and, on that very spot, picnic with another white woman who, traveling alone, had crossed the great lakes and traversed that country far to the north, the exploration of which still lay before him.

B. E. HOLDSWORTH

Transition

This last clear bar of level amber light
Flares briefly on the western margin of the sky
As now the tides of evening seas recede,
As now the last of land birds landward fly.

The coarse sea grass is washed with liquid gold,
The creamy fragments of white shell are burnished ore,
As leaf by leaf the light relinquishes its claim
And iris shadows lengthen on the shore.

Thus quietly the dark: a chill smell of wet kelp;
The bell-buoy chimes two notes night-long, night-long,
And wet salt mist is blown from tranquil swells
That whisper on this sand their timeless song.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

The Explosive Quality of Words

I AM TELLING YOU what to some extent you must know already, that human communication, like other human things, is very uncertain. It involves the audience quite as much as the speaker or author. The writer hopes his reader will lift the right meaning out of symbols which mean different things to different persons. Literature prospers by a highly developed art of guessing, and in the end it is the reader who is expressed, not the writer. Your book, if it is popular, will say what its admirers wish it to, not what you intended. Shakespeare, we believe, thought of Shylock as a comic figure; we think him tragic.

I doubt if any writer would have this otherwise. Printed literature has perhaps a larger share of uncertainty with the audience than poems in the old days recited by the poets themselves, who could indicate their meaning by their tone of voice, but then, as now, the artist gave his words meaning, and meaning will always cause the mind of the audience to shoot off in new directions. That is what meaning is. A thing has meaning, a sound has meaning, a person has meaning, if he or it makes you think of something else. Words as a true poet uses them are not containers, tin cans or Mason jars; they are explosive bombs. A chance phrase exploding just the right way may become a national slogan or a proverb. In our own time someone added to our resources by first using the combination "pressure politics"; someone else by mentioning "the under-privileged" or "the haves and the have-nots." Unfortunately words may explode without benefitting us greatly. . . . Whenever I hear the jaunty combination "far-flung," I think Kipling has much to answer for, and when a recent king of England resigned his throne, he heaved a parting brick through the window by wishing on us that other alliterative absurdity, "at long last." We'll never get that out of our systems, never!—From "Literature and the Arts," by JOHN ERSKINE, in "Men of Tomorrow." (New York: Putnam.)

Pirate Wind

The swashbuckling wind
comes swaggering over
the deck of the hilltop,
trampling the clover.

With sun in his eyes
and bloom to his knees,
the pirate wind
shoos the bandit bees

out of his way,
clears the fence with a leap,
lies down in our front yard
and goes to sleep!

FRANCES FROST

Turner's Second Period

BY 1830 TURNER had come to his second period. He cast aside the restraints of "normal" sight. He turned from the literal, to the romantic and dramatic. He recognized new pictorial potentialities in light and colour exploited for their own sake. Soon he was painting pictures far more "impressionistic" than Constable's. At their best, as in *Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus* or *The Fighting Téméraire*, these canvases have a gorgeous play of light, and a spontaneous grandeur, even while built on sound plastic principles. At other times the structure is dissipated with the subject-matter, as somewhat happens in the famous *Rain, Steam, and Speed*. This almost nebulous picture marks one of the earliest recorded attempts to paint a subject typical of the industrial age. Turner was like that: trying to make sheerest poetry out of a railway train, where everybody else was certain that machinery was destroying romance and beauty. Equally he delighted in painting dirty boats and wharves, littered streets and untidy markets.

In the end his love of colour as such ran away with his judgment. There are too many of the large late pictures that are spineless, structureless, even chaotic. One remembers vast Venetian canvases that seem formless and lurid. But in the field of water-colours, the lyric impulse resulted in the loveliest opalescent trifles in the entire range of Western painting. The series of Alpine views includes examples of ethereal handling of colours and composing in abstract shadowy fabrics which are utterly delightful.—From "A World History of Art," by SHELDON CHENEY. (New York: Viking.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1943

Badoglio Government and Anti-Fascists Struggle for Control of Italy

Bomb-Hit Rome Aqueduct Cause Costly Water Buying

Allied air bombing raids result in partial destruction of the water services supplying the Italian Capital Rome's water supply depends partly upon a system which was constructed in time of Roman Emperors.

By John Urzidil
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the results of the recent heavy raids on Rome has been the partial destruction of the water services of the City, with the result that the people have been buying water at excessive prices.

It is a remarkable fact that Rome's water supply depends, even today, partly upon a system which was constructed in the time of the Roman Emperors.

Of the 19 ancient aqueducts of Rome, whose mighty ruined arches stand scattered in heroic melancholy throughout the Campagna, there are still three active channels which suffice to supply the whole City with good water.

It is difficult to form an idea of the mass of water which, in ancient times, poured through this town from the aqueducts. The stone relics of these enormous structures are striking memorials to the well-nigh grandioseness of ancient Rome. A vast amount of water flowed through pipes made of stone, wood, leather and lead fragments of which are still to be found for use in the famous bath establishment.

In the magnificent baths of Diocletian, Michael Angelo was able comfortably to house one of the largest Roman churches, Santa Maria degli Angeli. The apse embraced the whole area covered today by the Piazza d'Esedra with countless cafes. The Baths of Caracalla, with their bare, towering walls resemble less a ruin than a bleak mountain range.

Unity of Beauty and Utility

The forms of Roman aquaduct architecture achieve the ideal unity of beauty and utility. He who follows the sequence of their many arches from the town into the country will be led toward the fabled summits of the rural district of Rome. The spring of the Aqua Virgo which, in 19 B. C., was exploited by Agrippa for his baths, was brought into the town partly through underground channels. According to an inscription, the aqueduct was "put out of order" by Caligula, but was later restored by Claudius. After repeated disturbances, three popes, Hadrian I, contemporary of Charlemagne, Nicholas V and Pius V, restored the Aqua Virgo, which flows into the City in three branches. The Aqua Virgo feeds the Trevi fountain daily with 80,000 cubic meters of magnificent water, leaping among the statues and grottoes by day and night. Today, as of old, each pilgrim to Rome takes care to throw his penny over his shoulder into the sparkling waves of the Trevi, in memory of the pagan offering seeking the favor of Neptune, the naiads and the tritons, as well as assurance of his return to Rome.

What Goethe Said

On none of the aqueducts and fountains did the popes omit to inscribe their names, which proves the importance they attributed to the water courses, aqueducts, and decorative fountain displays.

Hadrian I and Paul V restored the Aqua Traiana which travels 35 miles from Lake Bracciano, and has watered the City since the time of the Goths.

"On the square in front of St. Peter in Montorio," writes Goethe, "we greeted the rushing waters of the Aqua Paola which through the gates and openings of a triumphal arch filled to the rim a large, proportional basin. This flowing exuberance, covering 25 Roman miles, makes its way from beyond the Lake of Bracciano through a quaint zigzag presented by varying heights, down to this place, along the aqueduct restored by Pope Paul V. It supplies the wants of various mills and works.

The Aqua Claudia which supplied the Celian, Aventine, and Palatine hills with water and made possible those impressive regattas and aquatic games, came from the mountains of Subiaco, and was completed on Aug. 7, A. D. 52, the birthday of the Emperor Claudius. The Aqua Marcia, two centuries older, however, comes even from the Sabine hills, 60 miles distant.

Near the Thermae of Diocletian, in the near vicinity of the modern Termini railway station, the Aqua Felice flows into the high-spirited, rather pretentious Fontanone dell' Felice, adorned with statues and reliefs. These waters have traveled 14 miles in a long descent from the Alban hills, an enchanting, richly watered mountain chain above Frascati, to Cicero's Tusculum and the magnificent vilas of the renaissance in their deep parks.

Dewey Demands U. S. Give Up 'Murder' Chief

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey called upon President Roosevelt Sept. 1 to surrender Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, convicted leader of Murder, Inc., and now a federal prisoner, to the State of New York, where he faces electrocution for a Brooklyn slaying.

At the same time, Governor Dewey delayed the execution of Lepke, Emmanuel Weiss and Louis Capone, convicted with Lepke in the 1936 killing of Joseph Rosen, Brooklyn storekeeper, until Oct. 21.

Associated Press

The Tide Goes Out for Italy in 'Mare Nostrum' as Waves of Allies Land

With a crowd of persons raising their hands in "V" for Victory signs watching him, a civilian of Lentini, Sicily, obliterates a poster reading: "By Destiny the Mediterranean Is Ours." Photograph transmitted by the Office of War Information from Algiers.

Activities of Coalitionists More or Less Co-ordinated

Measures taken by the Italian Government leave no doubt as to the seriousness of the internal conflict—Ruling group continues to warn nation of danger of a Communist revolt—Abdication of King demanded

By Edgar Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The struggle between the Badoglio Government and the anti-Fascist front constitutes Italy's most portentous problem.

The oppositionist coalition appears to be an outgrowth of an organization formed in October, 1941, on the Swiss-Italian border by Socialists, Communists, and members of the democratic movement known as Justice and Liberty. Apparently the new group proved successful in organizing anti-Fascist activities, for last December reports from Italy indicated that an "underground" conference of Liberals, Socialists, Communists, Roman Catholics, and Democrats had been held in Milan in order to consolidate the anti-Fascist front.

The activities of the several groups had been more or less co-ordinated with respect to their anti-Fascist activities.

Communists Checked

The most important question regarding this coalition was that of Communist influence. However, although the Communists had taken the initiative in organizing this national front, they do not appear to have succeeded in bringing it under their political control.

Last March a definite move from this group was reported when three of its parties — Socialists, Communists, and Liberals—announced a policy with regard to the establishment of a democratic republic and the nationalization of heavy industry. Yet there were indications of disagreement on certain vital problems of foreign policy.

When the Mussolini regime collapsed, economists raised the cry of a national front comprising all anti-Fascist parties. However, it is still difficult to assess the actual strength of this coalition. Advices from neutral Capitals emphasize the growing political power of the five-party coalition, especially in Northern Italy. There was even some talk of a similar committee in Southern Italy.

The measures taken by the Badoglio Government left no doubt that it was a serious struggle between the Government and the anti-Fascist coalition. Early in August, Premier Badoglio made a move to split the Fascist front by putting at the head of the Confederation of Industrial Workers one Bruno Buozzi, a former member of the Confederation of Labor, who had been interned by Mussolini, but was considered by the anti-Fascist coalition a traitor and a tool of the Premier.

The Socialist Party countered with a call for a general strike unless all political prisoners were released. Their main purpose was to gain the release from jail of Pietro Nenni, Secretary General of the Socialist Party.

Signor Buozzi's activities were concentrated upon attempting to force a split within the anti-Fascist movement in the Milan area, and he seems to have attained some success. The Socialists, however, gained the release of Signor Nenni.

Premier Badoglio's policy was evidently to place his own nominees at the head of the various Labor and Liberal parties, thereby transforming the anti-Fascist coalition into an organization headed by Government officials.

The collapse of the revolution of a movement in Milan on Aug. 14 appears to have been due partly to this policy and partly to the reluctance of the middle class to support the five-party coalition. The Government's powerful propaganda campaign proved successful, especially in view of the support given it by prominent Liberals.

Benedetto Croce, famous Italian historian, warned that unrestricted political agitation might bring about chaotic conditions, similar to those which led to the downfall of the Spanish Republic. Other Liberal leaders spoke to the same effect.

Italy's Needs

The weekly Sette Giorni said: "The Italian people cannot plunge into total anti-Fascism, which had already procured dictatorship for her, Italy today needs men who are not spoiled by the faults of Fascism or of anti-Fascism."

Meanwhile the Government continues to warn the nation against the danger of a Communist revolt. It states that the Communists get new supporters after every Allied raid—an argument designed to impress the Italian middle class as well as the Allies.

On Aug. 20 the secret radio station Milano Liberta warned the anti-Fascist parties against "the illusion that the Badoglio Government will yield to and satisfy the insistent demands of the nation."

The anti-Fascist bloc is now said to be demanding the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel and the overthrow of the Premier. However, the Premier, who is fighting desperately to save the House of Savoy and its supporters, has not given up hope that he can paralyze or pacify the opposition. His main hope appears to be that the influence of the Liberal intellectuals will become a restraining factor within the anti-Fascist coalition.

Italy Not Considered Vital to German Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Economically, the occupation of Italy by Allied forces would bring small gain to the United Nations and small loss to Germany.

That is, as long as Spain and the Balkans remain sources of supply for the Axis.

With the progress of the war, however, German substitute supply lines are likely to be cut off in a similar way, chiefly as result of the Italian campaign.

If Germany should cease to receive food and raw materials from the Balkans, the Ukraine, southern France, and Spain, the loss of supplies from Italy would make itself felt in a decisive manner.

Of all German raw material suppliers from Norway to Greece, from the Ukraine to France, Italy is the least important, providing war products of less than 2 per cent of the entire potential of occupied Europe.

In fact, there is not a single country among the occupied regions of Europe which does not supply more valuable raw materials to the German war machine than Italy. From the beginning this Axis partner has been a kind of saboteur of the Axis economy, due to its lack of coal, oil and iron ore resources.

Before the war, Germany participated with 25 per cent in Italy's foreign trade. At the present time, all Italian surpluses are siphoned into the German orbit in one or the other way.

The exports of Italy were evenly divided into food products, raw materials, and finished goods. Total food exports in the best years amounted to 3,330,000,000 lira annually. Fruits, nuts, and vegetables comprised 75 per cent of these exports while cheese, rice, and wine made up the rest.

Germany in the past received only a part of these exports, consisting chiefly of fruits, nuts, vegetables, natural silk, and hemp. The total value of mineral products exported to Germany amounted to $6,000,000 in 1939. However, Germany has increased pressure to receive more and more products since Italy entered the war and in the light of total exports, Italy had sufficient rice, potato, cheese, and natural silk surpluses to satisfy the customary German imports.

In tonnage, the considerable amount of 1,000,000 tons of various food products went annually to occupied Europe. Oranges, lemons, olive oil, almonds, cheese, rice, and spring vegetables were a valuable addition to the German table. In cheese alone, Italy is a greater exporter than Switzerland and can cover the German import needs.

If these supplies from Italy should be cut off, Germany could immediately turn to Spain and the Balkans. It would call on Spain for oranges and lemons, for sulphur and quicksilver. (The Italian sulphur output of 450,000 tons annually is more than matched by the annual production of Spanish pyrites from which more than four times that tonnage of sulphur may be obtained.)

Sabotage in Italy Prepared Way for Allies

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Sept. 3

A fortnight of sabotage by "underground" forces, aimed at communication lines, supply dumps, repair shops and airfields, has helped pave the way for Allied invasion of continental Italy, according to reports reaching here.

To the accuracy of the Allied bombings has been added persistent wrecking behind the lines by Italians willing to risk the firing squad in order to make the invasion of Italy easier and bring an earlier end of the war.

Timetable of War in Europe—Step by Step in Italy

By the Associated Press

Today's invasion of the European continent by Allied troops adds a major notation in boldface type to the growing chronology of the current conflict in that theater. Major European war developments of the past four years include:

1939

March 14—German troops cross Czech frontier, occupy Prague next day.

Aug. 23—Russo-German nonaggression pact signed in Moscow.

Sept. 1-3—Germany invades Poland, drawing British and French war declaration two days later.

Sept. 17—Soviet troops enter Eastern Poland.

Sept. 27—Warsaw surrenders; Poland partitioned by Russians, Germans two days later.

Nov. 30—Russia invades Finland.

1940

March 12—Russo-Finnish peace signed.

April 9—Germany invades Denmark and Norway.

May 10—German invades the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. [Winston Churchill replaces Neville Chamberlain as British Prime Minister.]

May 15—Dutch Army capitulates.

May 28—Belgian Army capitulates.

May 30-June 4—British Expeditionary Force evacuated from Dunkirk.

June 10—Evacuation of Norway announced: King, Government in Britain.

June 11—Italy enters war against Britain and France.

June 22—French armistice with Germany signed.

June 24—French armistice with Italy signed.

Sept. 7—Heavy night raids on London begin.

Sept. 27—Germany, Italy, and Japan sign 10-year tripartite pact in Berlin.

Oct. 28—Italy invades Greece.

Dec. 9—British offensive in Western desert [North Africa] opens.

1941

April 6—Germany attacks Yugoslavia and Greece.

April 17—Germany announces surrender of Yugoslav Army.

April 23—Greek Army in the Epirus surrenders to Germany.

May 31—British forces withdraw from Crete. Armistice signed in Iraq.

June 22 — Germany invades U. S. S. R.

July 12—Anglo-Soviet agreement for mutual assistance against Hitlerite Germany signed in Moscow.

Oct. 19—State of siege declared in Moscow after step-by-step defense.

Nov. 24—Russians begin counteroffensive west of Rostov.

Dec. 7—Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor draws United States into war and, during next few days, European declarations with Allies and Axis squaring off around world.

Dec. 11—United States, Italy, and Germany exchange war declarations.

Dec. 16—Germans retreating along entire Eastern Front.

1942

May 8—Germans launch new offensive against Russia.

Sept. 16—Russo-German fighting reaches Stalingrad.

Sept. 23—Russians launch counteroffensive in Stalingrad area.

Nov. 8—Americans and British land in North Africa.

Nov. 13—British Eighth Army takes Tobruk and Gazala; Axis retreat continues.

Nov. 27—Germans seize Toulon; French crews scuttle warships in harbor.

Nov. 28—Russians announce Central Front offensive opened, followed Dec. 16 by offensive in Middle Don area, until some main German forces in full retreat Dec. 31.

1943

May 7—Tunis and Bizerte captured by Allies in climax to African drive.

July 10—Sicily invaded.

Aug. 17—Sicily falls to Allies—all organized resistance ceases.

Sept. 3—Allied forces land in Southern Italy.

London Censors Speculation

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 3

London censorship today prevented speculation on future developments of the campaign in the Mediterranean, even halting American correspondents' dispatches quoting speculation appearing in London newspapers.

Italy's Role

By the Associated Press

The swift history of developments in the war, focused directly upon Italy, included:

June 10, 1940—Italy declared war on Great Britain and France.

June 23—British Somaliland irregulars carry the war into Italian East Africa.

Aug. 7—Italians enter British Somaliland which the British forces evacuated 12 days later.

Sept. 14—Italians drive to Sidi Barrani in Egypt.

Oct. 27—They invade Greece from Albania, which they had conquered the preceding year.

Dec. 12—The British launch their first offensive to drive the invader from Egypt, capturing Sidi Barrani.

Jan. 5 to Feb. 9, 1941—The advancing British take Tobruk, Bengasi and El Agheila in Libya where their offensive stalled.

Jan. 15—Haile Selassie raises his flag again in Ethiopia with the help of British forces.

Feb. 25 to April 12—Axis forces drive British back successively from El Agheila, Bengasi and encircle Tobruk.

Feb. 26—The fall of Mogadiscio, Capital of Italian Somaliland, to British forces marks the capture of the first entire colony.

April 7—Addis Ababa falls to the British.

July 9—Italy helps Germany divide up the Balkans, getting as its share of the German military effort part of Yugoslavia.

Nov. 27—Gondar, last Italian stronghold in East Africa, falls to Ethiopian force led by British officers.

Dec. 10—The British in their second Libyan offensive lift the Tobruk siege, driving the Axis forces back.

Jan. 19, 1942—Haile Selassie returns to his throne from which the Italians drove him in 1936.

June 22—The Axis retakes Tobruk, driving the British into Egypt, and

July 2—Reaches its high water mark in Egypt with the capture of El Alamein.

Oct. 23—Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery breaks the Axis El Alamein line and starts his drive which was to finish at Tunis.

Nov. 8—United States and British forces invade French North Africa, setting up the other jaw of a pincers on Italy's Libyan colony.

Nov. 13—The British Eighth Army takes Tobruk.

Nov. 20—Bengasi.

Dec. 12—The British reach their old high water mark at El Agheila.

Jan. 24—Tripoli, Capital of Italy's last colony in Africa, falls to General Montgomery's Eighth Army.

Jan. 26—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill hold their "unconditional surrender" conference at Casablanca to map future operations against the Axis.

Feb. 10—General Montgomery crosses into Tunisia, effectively marking finis to Italy's colonial possessions in Africa.

May 12—All Axis resistance in Africa ends in the Cap Bon Peninsula.

June 11—Italy's island outpost at Pantelleria falls after heavy pounding from the air and the war draws close to Italy itself.

June 12—Lampedusa, sister island of Pantelleria, falls to the Allies.

July 10—The Allies invade Sicily.

July 22—Palermo, Sicilian Capital, falls with hardly a shot fired.

July 25—Benito Mussolini, who brought Italy into the war, forced to resign, ending the "Fascist era."

Aug. 17—The capture of Messina by American forces completes the occupation of Sicily, leaving Italy its Aegean islands, the spoils of Albania and part of Yugoslavia and the Italian mainland.

Sept. 3—Allied troops land in Southern Italy.

Cotton Drive Directed To High Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A special campaign to increase and improve cotton through better harvesting and ginning methods is being waged throughout the South and Southwest by the War Food Administration and the National Cotton Council.

Including colorful posters and simple instructions, the campaign is basically an educational attempt. More than 2,000,000 pieces of literature and posters are being distributed to cotton gins, warehouses, county agents, vocational teachers, cotton merchants, and others for display.

The campaign is designed to bring home to the laborers the parts they can play in improving the grade and output of cotton. Some of the methods for improving the grades are to pick cotton dry, keep out trash, pick before bad weather sets in and damages the lint, and keep good cotton from becoming mixed up with inferior qualities.

The leaflets and posters were prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. The department's Extension Service is distributing the propaganda material for the WFA.

Some 750,000 small posters will be tacked onto wagons which bring the cotton from the fields to the gins. Larger posters will be put up in the 12,000 cotton gins throughout the South. In addition, 1,000,000 illustrated leaflets will be distributed to cotton pickers, gins, growers, county agents and other persons interested in the cotton business.

The program was mapped recently at a meeting presided over by Oscar Johnston, prominent Mississippi cotton planter who is President of the National Cotton Council. Mr. Johnston warned that unless the quality of cotton is improved, more than a half of the carry-over will be of inferior grades by Aug. 1, 1944.

"Ignoring the fact that the cotton farmer receives more money for better grade cotton," he pointed out, "we must concentrate on the matter of producing the better grades which are necessary to maintain our production of military goods at the highest levels."

Interlude on Kiska: 'D Day Plus One'

By John Beaufort
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

KISKA, Alaska, Aug. 16. Delayed—It is midnight, and reveille has just sounded. Kiska lies beyond the mist and darkness as the troopships swing in for the second landing. It is "D Day Plus One."

"D Day" was yesterday, when the southern forces under Col. Edward M. Sutherland made their unopposed landing a few miles south of us.

Now Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Ready's troops are set to tackle Bamboo Bay and Broad Beach, not far from Kiska Volcano.

Faces Camouflaged

Toward one o'clock, troop officers begin appearing in the ward room for a steak breakfast. Familiar faces are gone—camouflaged with streaks of ghastly green, gray, and brown paint. The boy from Poughkeepsie who talked about autumn in the Berkshires laughs when I fail to recognize him.

A blacked-out night covers the decks. The dark figures of the boat crews move about the davits; climb aboard, and start their engines. Other sailors stand by, waiting to lower the landing craft. The ship is articulate with the chatter of chains, the clanging of metal doors, the whining of winches, and the low, unruffled argument of small boat motors.

The fog of many hours is breaking into low clouds and the black water is patched with eerie moonlight.

Three O'Clock

The loudspeaker rasps with orders that send troops to their boats. There is the hollow thump of feet against the bottom of boats ready for lowering. Only the contours of helmets can be made out. As each boat is lowered, it heads for the rendezvous area from which it will speed shoreward. It is nearly three o'clock.

It is some time after eight when the loudspeaker growls again: "All stragglers and war correspondents report to Boat Station No. 5." We struggle into 50-pound rucksacks, grab musette bags and typewriters, and stagger across decks which have disappeared under hillocks of freight, rope, and refuse. Somehow, we clamber down the nets.

Our jeep lighter scrapes to a landing about half an hour later and the coxswain orders the gangway down. Holding cameras and typewriters as high as possible, photographers, reporters, and stragglers step into the frigid Bering Sea up to their hips and begin a wade of 50 feet.

The beach is a confusion of bulldozers, tractors, trailers, mobile guns, cargo nets, matériel dumps, and soldiers. Soldiers trudging off into the hills. Soldiers investigating a Japanese tent, inspecting a well-oiled Japanese machine gun, and the barbed trip wire that lines the shore. Soldiers opening their "K" ration tins of meat. Soldiers holding their socks over fires that have been started. Soldiers digging foxholes and emplacements into a hillside on the top of which fly the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, side by side.

Ships Look Almost Silver

Even in the Aleutians the sun can shine when it wants to. And it wants to this morning. The ships that were a dull gray yesterday look almost silver today and the Bering is as bright a blue as the Pacific.

About a mile up the creek, General Ready has established his first command post. Once a Boston bank employee, he joined the Army in 1917, and has remained a military man ever since. His kindness and consideration is something the correspondents who made this landing will always remember.

"No sign of the Japs yet," he says. So we climb the hill beyond the command post and roam for the rest of the day over the Kiska countryside. It is an island of rolling muskeg hills, of cliffs, rugged peaks, and miniature lakes. Today it is green and golden in the sunshine. The sky is so clear now that only a corona of clouds remains around Kiska volcano's 3,900-foot crest.

Ordered to Spread Out

After a rest and a meal of "D" ration—"so full of energy that it is practically muscle bound"—we head back for Rainbow Creek, our rucksacks, and General Ready's invitation to hot chow. Reports continue coming in from advancing scouts: no enemy.

The sky is growing gray. There are stories to be written, sitting on the damp muskeg. Tomorrow, a censor may turn up, who knows? There are rucksacks to be unpacked, sleeping bags to be spread between shelter halves. Maj. Standley Young, General Ready's jocund, redheaded intelligence officer, tells us to spread out—"just in case they decide to toss some mortar shells this way, we wouldn't want to lose all of you."

A match flickers on the opposite hillside. "Douse that glow," growls an officer.

It is silent in the valley of Rainbow Creek. A little while later, I don't know just when, I am wakened by rain on my face. I pull up my top shelter half. My watch says 2300—or 11 o'clock, as we used to say in civilian life. "D Day Plus One" is nearly over.

Kansas Taxpayers Saving $3,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas taxpayers are getting a real break this year. For the first time in the State's history, the General Fund tax levy is being eliminated, according to an unprecedented announcement made Aug. 25 by Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel and the Kansas Commission of Revenue and Taxation.

This is due to unexpected increases in the income and sales taxes, leaving a surplus of more than $9,000,000 in the General Revenue Fund, with further anticipated revenues still to come in. Added to this good news is Governor Schoeppel's prediction that the tax will probably be eliminated again next year.

"Based on average taxes paid in the last four or five years," Governor Schoeppel said, "We still have a good margin of safety. It is possible that we might wind up with several million dollars' surplus. We now have an opportunity to relieve the taxpayer, and I think he should certainly get all the relief to which he is entitled."

The saving to Kansas taxpayers as a whole will be more than $3,000,000. Rarely has the tax been lower than the 1.14 mills levied last year for the General Fund to meet ordinary expenses of the government. With this tax entirely eliminated, only two property taxes remain—a quarter-mill levy for educational purposes, and .54 mills for the soldiers' bonus.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Sophie of Saks Emphasizes Good Line

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Sophie is as untrammelled in her expression of fashion as America's Four Freedoms. Her collection speaks her mind. She is unfailingly feminine and, though bowing to wartime requirements of the WPB, manages frankly to please herself.

In her autumn, 1943, collection for the Salon Moderne at Saks Fifth Avenue, it pleases her to introduce the "tall torso" silhouette. This hints at the return of the hipline silhouette that came upon us after the World War. Her ideas, however, alter its expression because of her masterly handling. Sometimes it is focused by tucks; again by contrasting fabric or sheer inserts at the midriff, and by clever cutting that emphasizes good curves, yet maintains a slim look and still allows for plenty of swing to skirts.

The beltless, fitted one-piece dress, soft and feminine in line, of rich fabric, with decorative buttons, and often with a bow of the fabric at the hipline or throat, takes strong precedence in this collection. Instead of the "little" one-piece dress of former years, one observes these assuming more of an air of importance. This designer finds ways to give newness to necklines, which is an accomplishment in itself, and reiterates her conviction that good taste prefers the long evening dress for formal wear.

Light wool crepe dresses in brilliant "firebrand" colors are shown. One notes wider shoulders in these, also clinging bodice lines, with a princess feeling about them, achieved by plastic seaming or by vertical inserts of satin or taffeta.

In her group of suits, Sophie uses combinations of black wool with black velvet in an interesting manner. Small black velvet ribbon bows are silhouetted against a white lace blouse worn with one of these suits. A waistcoat jumper costume introduces a bright vest for excitement. It can be worn with or without a jacket. Without the jacket, it consists of a skirt and blouse of men's worsted or tweed, plus a matching waistcoat cut just like a man's, and to add the finishing touch a double gold watch chain is strung across from pocket to pocket.

The slim tailored dinner suit with long skirt, transparent blouse and often an accompanying topcoat to be worn above the close-fitting jacket, is still a favorite with designers. Using non-priority net, she also makes a number of romantic evening gowns that go all-out for glamour with their long swirling skirts. At the same time she does not neglect the woman who prefers the slim floor-length sheath. One of these in black silk jersey is shown patterned in sequins of gold and green. Sequins also edge the slit skirt and continue round the hemline. A matching sequin-trimmed scarf is worn over the shoulders, giving the dress a look of an Indian sari.

In accessories, mammoth "collar bags" made in the wool or tweed of suits, with colored leather accents, are new and useful.

Benedict Frenkel

Striking effects and slim lines mark Sophie's fall collection. (Left to right) A four-piece evening ensemble. Full three-quarter coat with three-quarter sleeves, worn over hip-length fitted jacket. Floor-length, front-slit skirt and sheer blouse in lustrous green satin, embroidered in colored bead flower sprays. Brilliant red and black suit of soft wool, slim straight skirt of black, worn with bright red jacket, pocket flaps and revers of black and red striped jersey. Upturned saucer-shaped sailor in black felt, trimmed with black velvet binding and bow, is proper hat for the costume. Mustard yellow in soft wool made on molded lines, a deep yoke effect achieved by an outline of multi-colored and gold sequin flower baskets combine in a fall frock of undisputed charm. All from Sophie's Salon Moderne, Saks Fifth Avenue.

Bergdorf Goodman Features Costumes

New York

With its usual finesse, Bergdorf Goodman has launched its fall collection of made-to-order originals, emphasizing quality, good taste, and unrelenting beauty of line and detail. Flattery was found in two-piece costumes for daytime and evening whether simulated or genuine in effect. Long-skirted evening dresses trailed the soft carpets of the salon with the suspicion of a sweep or just escaped them as in the instance of a checkered black Jacquard, slim and narrow, worn with a jacket of quilted black satin, its squares outlined and centered with bits of sparkling jet.

Short-skirted evening models were more frequent, and made up in brightness of detail and trimming for their abbreviated length. Notable in this group was a column-slim black silk jersey with a flash of jet at the waist, its wide elastic off-shoulder neckline revealing the curves beloved of the beauties who posed for so many of our early American portraits. This model was shown with a short as well as a sweeping skirt.

Coats were strikingly smart, not spectacular. A penchant for the short coat was notable. It appeared in gray Persian, worn with a gray wool dress, beautifully tailored; in a black broadtail shortcoat with looped ermine collar, with which was carried a black lantern muff with white ermine cuffs. A wrap-around three-quarter coat of navy wool was lined with quilted satin and afforded an interesting silhouette. Beneath it, was a navy wool dress sashed at the belt.

Black furred suits were shown, collars, revers and cuffs softened by black Persian, seal and mink. Embroidery of raised and cut wool work combined with petit point created color interest on suits which were without fur. This cleverly wrought work was used on pockets principally, and the floral designs were novel as well as charming. Velveteen suits were soft and yet practical. One in the pale perfection of a cool gray was set off with pearl buttons and a small ermine melon muff. **B. E. S. F.**

Fuel Stretching Up to You This Winter

(This is the fourth and last of a series of articles on how to get the most out of your rationed fuel this winter.)

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How far your home supply of heating fuel goes this winter will depend almost wholly upon the three following factors:

1. Checking heat leakage and cleaning and servicing heating system and equipment.
2. Stopping of heat loss from the house by means of insulation.
3. Cultivation of personal habits of care in routine activities about the house and the use of home-spun expedients for saving heat.

Granting that you have given attention to the first two items (discussed in previous articles of this series) you are in the way of getting through the winter on a minimum use of fuel. But the final rules are yours to practice with little or no expense and effort.

If your heating equipment is the best in the world and heat leakage has been cut to a minimum, you can cool the rooms off in a few minutes by leaving the front door open. Or you can use as much fuel in the effort to heat the garage and the automobile as you do to keep the living room and yourself warm. The question of where you place the heating emphasis is definitely up to you, and not up to rationing officials.

Don't Heat Sun Room

Take that sun room, for instance. Heat loss through these windows is terrific, so it's best not to try to heat it. At night, don't open the bedroom windows any wider than is absolutely necessary for reasonable ventilation. And see that this ventilation is confined to the bedroom and does not creep out under doors or through open doors into the rest of the house.

In other words, you can't be a "fresh-air-hound" one minute and expect to be warm the next minute, within your rationing allowance. Here, again, the householder is captain of his own winter's destiny.

It goes without saying that a heavy sweater and other warm clothing worn indoors will save fuel bills. And so will turning off radiators in isolated rooms. There's some question, however, on the advisability of shutting off any rooms in a small, compact house.

(From personal experience, the author finds his six-room house, 3 up and 3 down, takes no more fuel for all six rooms than for four.) The theory is that cold walls and floors of the shut-off rooms draw the heat from the other rooms. If isolated, the shut-off room would minimize that heat loss.

Another moot question is that of covering basement pipes. A warm basement keeps the upstairs floors warm. If the basement is tight, you may not need to cover the pipes. On the other hand, basement air leaks can be a serious source of heat loss when the pipes are uncovered.

Get Heat From Pockets

Most serious heat loss through the walls is where the heat is concentrated behind the radiators. Baffles or deflectors between the radiators and the walls will help to radiate heat into the rooms. But take off that metal top radiator covering now used for an extra shelf or to disguise the radiator. It's a wasteful heat pocket.

You can save fuel by letting the fires die out at night or turning the automatic equipment off completely. That is, if you don't mind getting up in a cold house. Maintaining temperatures 10 to 15 degrees below what is considered normally comfortable during the day is one of the hard ways to save fuel. On the other hand, an active householder won't mind the difference.

If you can't buy storm windows, you can invest in another set of cloth shades for the windows. Double shades, the engineers say, will prevent 54 per cent of the normal heat loss through the window if the shades are drawn. And 30 per cent of all the heat loss in a house is through the window panes, which means that the simple installation of another set of shades can conserve up to 10 per cent of your winter's fuel.

Plan Your Economy

A good time to really save heat is in the first and last two months of the cold season. The use of fireplaces and auxiliary heating equipment like electric radiators and small stoves is more effective in September and October and in March and April than in November, December, January and February. It is quite possible that no rationed fuels would need to be used before November or after February if householders steeled themselves to the task of conservation. And they might be surprised at how comfortable they could keep without the regular heating system in early and late winter.

Remember that the average household is said to start its heating system late in September and runs it through to May in the cold areas. Just a slight increase in clothing during the early and late months might be all that was needed to obviate the demand for regulation heating.

Another thing, radiators painted a shimmering gold are just tossing away heat. Paint them over with an oil paint that is a cross between a flat finish and a glossy finish. This will increase the radiation of heat by 10 per cent over gold, bronze or aluminum and is readily washable.

You don't need to remove the metallic paint before applying a soft color. But first get off the dirt and grease with a stiff brush. And put on two coats of oil paint if necessary for good appearance.

Allies' Recipes Become Good-Will Ambassadors

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All over the world our fighting men are learning new customs, seeing strange sights and eating strange new foods.

"Down under" in Australia, write the boys, there is lamb and mutton and more lamb. In China they're mastering the art of graceful eating with chopsticks.

Meanwhile, British, Free French, Dutch and many other nationalities of soldiers and sailors are learning the mysteries of hot dogs, ice cream, fried chicken.

Here are some foreign favorites adapted to American tastes and ration books.

Squash, Mexican Style

Parboil squash. Slice in thick slices. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place a thin slice of cheese between two slices of squash, add a dash of tabasco sauce. Dip into cover batter and fry to a golden brown. Drain and serve hot.

South American Meat Dish

1 cup thinly sliced or shredded lean meat
Fat
2 onions, chopped fine
1 green pepper, sliced in thin rings
1 tomato
1 or 2 sprigs parsley, chopped fine
1 tablespoon vinegar (diluted with a little water)
Salt and pepper
Steamed rice

Braise meat in hot melted fat without actually frying. Add onion, green pepper, tomato, parsley, and vinegar. Mix well, season with salt and pepper to taste and allow to simmer long enough to permit flavor to thoroughly penetrate meat. Serve very hot with steamed rice. Also serve banana with it, if desired.

Chinese Egg Rolls

1½ cups ground roast pork
1 medium onion, minced
4 teaspoons soy sauce
1 tablespoon salad oil
7 eggs beaten
¾ cup water
1½ teaspoons sugar

Combine pork, onion and 1 teaspoon soy sauce; mix well. Heat salad oil in frying pan. Pour in a large spoonful of the beaten eggs, as for pancakes. When set, place about 2 tablespoons of meat mixture in one-half of the egg "pancake" and fold over like an omelet. Remove from pan. Repeat until eggs and meat are used. Combine water, sugar and remaining soy sauce; pour over rolls; cover tightly and simmer 10 minutes. Makes 12 rolls.

Egg Foo Yung

1 scallion or green onion, sliced thin
½ cup freshly cooked spinach
1 tablespoon salad oil
½ cup crabmeat or cooked fish, flaked
½ cup cooked chicken or beef, minced
½ cup bacon, cooked and cut fine
6 eggs, well beaten

Cook onion and spinach in salad oil. Add meats and heat through. Pour on well-beaten eggs and continue cooking on surface 5 minutes. Set in moderate oven (350° F.) and bake 15 minutes longer. Fold over in center and remove to hot platter. Serve at once. Serves 4 to 6.

Australian Lamb Curry

2 pounds boned lamb shoulder
1 tablespoon fat
1 sliced onion
1 teaspoon salt
About 1 teaspoon curry powder
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon pepper
1 apple, sliced
2 cups boiling water

Trim fat from meat and cut meat into 1½-inch cubes. Brown in fat, in heavy skillet with onion. Add salt, curry powder, flour, pepper, apple and water. Cover, simmer slowly, stirring occasionally until tender, 1 to 1½ hours. Arrange on hot platter with 4 cups hot cooked rice.

Canadian Butterscotch Rice Pudding

1 tablespoon gelatin
½ cup rice
3 cups milk
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup cold water

Wash rice and cook until nearly done in a double boiler with 2 cups of scalded milk and the salt. Meanwhile cook together in a shallow pan the brown sugar and butter until it gets very dark brown but not burnt. Add to this the rice and milk. Cook until rice is tender and caramel melted. Soften gelatin in cold water and then dissolve it in the other cup of hot milk. Pour this into the cooked rice mixture and turn into a cold wet mold.

Greek Soup

Add to the broth of one fat pullet, ¼ pound rice and let boil for 30 minutes. Beat yolks of four eggs with the juice of two lemons and add to broth. Serve hot.

Dutch Braised Cabbage

Wash cabbage and cook in boiling water with a little salt until tender. Then strain. Butter a small pie dish and cover bottom with cabbage. Then add a layer of sausage meat and another layer of cabbage. Lay small pieces of bacon on top. Sprinkle with a little butter or margarine and bake in a medium oven (350 to 375° F.) 20 minutes.

Russian Goloobsy

(Stuffed Cabbage Leaves)
1 large head white cabbage
1 cup boiled rice
½ pound chopped beef
2 tablespoons butter or margarine.
1 chopped onion.
Salt and pepper to taste
1 can tomato sauce.
1 cup sour cream

Take top leaves of a large head of cabbage, about 12 or 14, and cook in large amount salted boiling water a few minutes. When soft, drain and cool. Meanwhile prepare stuffing by mixing meat with rice, fried onion and salt and pepper. Put a spoon of meat mixture on each cabbage leaf (at the end of the leaf) and roll up. Tie with a heavy thread. Brown rolls on both sides in heavy skillet. Pour over tomato sauce and let simmer until cabbage is quite soft. Pour sour cream over all 5 minutes before serving.

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Russians Call AMG Fascist In Type and Undemocratic

By Henry C. Cassidy

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Soviet Magazine "War and the Working Classes," which has come to the forefront recently with frequent comment on controversial matters in foreign affairs, carried in its latest issue a sharp criticism of the Allied Military Government for occupied territories as being Fascist in type and non-democratic.

Various dispatches were quoted as stating that there was no freedom of speech in Sicily, where the AMG — formerly AMGOT — is operating, and that high former Fascists were on the Allied pay list. Then the magazine remarked that it was no wonder that "sharp criticism in press and political circles in England and America" had resulted.

The magazine remarked that "even those circles of the United Nations which do not voice doubts about the activity of AMGOT in enemy countries decisively protest against its future possible appearance in their own territories.

"AMGOT," said the article, "is not undertaking the necessary measures for the actual destruction of Fascism."

The magazine said "the Administration itself is of a military government based on principles which have nothing in common with the principles of democracy."

Observing that "the Soviet Government does not participate in this organization," the magazine said that "AMGOT has retained the old Fascist government apparatus and is not attracting democratic elements to its administration."

In East Indies Also

MELBOURNE, Sept. 3 (Aneta)—When General MacArthur launches the offensive to drive the Japanese back into their own homeland, a trained staff of Netherlands experts will be ready to follow the Allied forces into each island of the Netherlands East Indies from which the Japanese are cleaned out and to re-establish civil administration.

The nucleus of this staff is being built up at a school established by the Netherlands authorities here, which has begun a course of intensive training for 50 students drawn from all parts of the world.

The school began operation last month with a faculty and student body drawn from all over the world. A minimum training period of six months is planned; but should re-invasion of some of the islands occur before expiration of this period, some of the ablest trainees would be released immediately for active work.

A great many of the students are Dutch-speaking Indonesians, from the various islands of the Indies archipelago. Many are drawn from the Netherlands Navy. Their number is being increased as suitable cadets are brought back from Britain and the United States or recruited here.

The school is a first step in the combined Dutch and Indonesian Civil Service, which is one of the measures Queen Wilhelmina's government intends to establish when liberation has made political reconstruction possible. Its students will be educated for the administration of the more liberalized form of government foreshadowed by the Queen last December when she announced that the four parts of the Netherlands Kingdom — Holland, Surinam, Curacao and the East Indies—would be represented at a round table conference, as equals, to plan a new commonwealth.

Sicily Proving Ground

By British Information Services

LONDON, Sept. 3—British and American Army officers, specially-trained for their work and working hand in hand, are proving in Sicily today that the administration of Allied-occupied territory will be handled smoothly and efficiently.

Organized as AMG—Allied Military Governments—the officers are applying in practice details worked out in North Africa and theories and techniques studied at their respective training schools: the Civil Affairs Center at Wimbledon, England, and the School of Military Government in Charlottesville, Va., and the Occupational Military Police School in Michigan.

AMG in Sicily is doing two things: it is providing the Allies with a testing ground for their administrative organization, which will enable them to adjust the training of future AMG officers; and, more important—in setting up a regime which stands for justices and respects personal liberty—it is placing, at the very door of Fortress Europe, a living example of the war aims of the United Nations.

Cianos' Funds Confiscated

MADRID, Sept. 3 (AP)—Part of the "immense fortune" of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law, and his wife Edda, was reported to have been seized by the Government of Premier Pietro Badoglio.

The Italian news agency Stefani said a committee, investigating the fortunes made by Fascist leaders through graft, announced that the couple's villa in Rome and large quantities of their cash and jewels had been seized.

Stefani said that a long list of Fascist leaders, all of whose property had been seized by the Government, included Lieut. Gen. Achille Starace, former chief of the General Staff of the Fascist Militia; Edmondo Rossoni, a former member of the Fascist Grand Council; Tullio Cianetti, former Minister of Corporations; Giuseppe Bottai, former Governor of Rome, and Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party.

A Milan dispatch said that Milan authorities set up machine guns and strengthened patrols on Sept. 1 because of the publicity given leaflets asking for a general strike and peace demonstration on the fifth anniversary of the start of the war. It reported the populace remained quiet, adding only "half of the people are working, therefore it is impossible to say whether the strike was observed."

Patton Presents a D. S. C.—

A UNITED STATES EVACUATION HOSPITAL IN SICILY, Aug. 30 (AP)—Sergeant Martin Moritz of Benson, Ill., was propped up in bed, his brown hair combed neatly.

Down the corridor echoed the tread of many feet. The first man through the door was the colonel in charge of the hospital. He was followed by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., head of the U. S. Seventh Army. The group walked up to the bed where Sergeant Moritz lay.

They had come to confer upon him the highest honor in the power of the United States Army to bestow.

The General's aid, Lieut. Col. Charles Codman of Bernardsville, N. J., read the citation. It told how Sergeant Moritz, after his arm was shattered by an enemy bullet while he was aiding a wounded soldier, tried to amputate the arm himself so he could continue treating the other man.

It told how, when litter-bearers came to save him, he insisted that the other man be picked up first. It told how he suffered another wound eight hours later when the Germans shelled the aid station in which he was lying.

"The courage displayed by Moritz both on the battlefield and in the hospital," the citation concluded, "was an inspiration to all who saw it and within keeping of the finest traditions of unselfish valor."

As Colonel Codman finished reading he opened a small leather box and held it out to General Patton. The general took out the Distinguished Service Cross and held it briefly in his hand.

"Soldier," he said, "I have pinned medals on none more worthy than you."

He bent down and pinned the medal on the neck cord from which dangled the sergeant's "dog tags" or identification discs. He gripped the sergeant's left hand tightly in both his hands and turned and walked out.

The sergeant had not uttered a word. He just lay there with tears in his eyes. Then the hospital staff filed by to congratulate Sergeant Moritz and look at his new medal, and the tension was over.

Yes, the U. S. Army Had an Air Base At Fort Logan Away Back in Year 1894

DENVER, Sept. 2 (AP)—The yellowed pages of an old magazine disclosed today that a United States army air base was established at near-by Fort Logan in 1894, nearly a decade before the birth of modern aviation at Kitty-hawk, N. C.

The Fort Logan public relations office said the accidental discovery of an article in a 43-year-old copy of Harper's monthly magazine led to the conclusion that an early balloon—"the General Myer"—was based at the fort before the Spanish-American war.

"Back in 1892 the balloon was built and exhibited at the Columbian World's Exposition at Chicago the following year," said the army release. "After its exhibitionary stages the balloon was used for purposes of instruction at the very small signal corps school at Fort Riley, Kansas.

"In 1894, the balloon was transferred to Fort Logan where a balloon house was built and the 'General Myer' made its first home. Here Capt. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, devoted his attention to creating a training program, almost without money or materials. An aeronaut was enlisted and a few hundred dollars were allotted from signal appropriations.

"Drills and practice work made a few men familiar with the balloon, and war conditions were simulated as far as possible. Messages were sent to and from the basket by telephone, and photographs were taken of the Denver area."

The balloon deteriorated and wind destroyed it while it was being inflated. Later a few hundred dollars was obtained to replace it.

The declaration of war against Spain broke up the Fort Logan balloon detachment, said the Army. The second balloon and what equipment was on hand was sent to Tampa, Fla., where a gas generator and compressor was built.

Prudential's Taxes in N. J.

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Payment of $1,479,468.14 by the Prudential Insurance Company of America in taxes on premiums and surplus to the State of New Jersey has been announced by L. R. Menagh, comptroller for the company. He said it was approximately the same amount as paid last year. The payment, the largest for any insurance company in the state, consisted of $1,057,731.35 on premiums and $421,736.79 on surplus, Mr. Menagh said.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf 4	30	114½	114¼	114¼	+1
Adams Exp (.15g)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Air Reduction 1g	8	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	50	76½	76½	76½	+1½
Alaska Juneau	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Alleg pf 530 ww	10	24⅜	24	24⅜	— ⅜
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	2	26½	26⅜	26⅜	
Allen Indust (¾ae)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	149½	148	149½	+1
Allied Mills ½g	21	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Allied Strs (.60)	12	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾g	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Alpha P Chem ¾g	3	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	82⅛	82	82⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	30½	30½	30½	
Am Airlines 1¾g	1	67¾	67½	67½	—1
Am Bk Note .55g	1	16	15¾	16	+ ½
Am Bosch (¾ae)	4	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	13	36	35¼	35¼	—1
Am Cable & Rad	17	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	150	184½	183½	184½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	6	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
Am C&F pf 12½g	2	71½	71¼	71½	+ ¼
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	30	105	105	105	— ½
Am Cry Sug ¾g	2	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am Export L 1½g	9	27	26¾	27	
Am & For Power	12	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 2.85k	1	74	74	74	+ ½
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+1⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	9	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	69	69	69	
Am Internat ¼ag	10	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½g	1	45	45	45	
Am Locomotive	19	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 5½sk	10	102	99¾	102	+4
Am M&Fdy .60g	3	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	8	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	20	122½	122	122½	+ ½
Am News 1.80	40	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	19	40⅝	39¾	40⅝	+1
Am P & L $5 pf	14	38½	38	38½	+1
Am Rad&St S .30g	17	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	6	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	220	68	67¼	68	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	2	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Am Smelt pf 7	80	160⅜	160¼	160⅜	+ ⅞
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	12	23	22¾	23	
Am Stores (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
Am Stove .90g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	1	29	29	29	—1¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	157⅛	156¾	156⅞	— ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	58	57¾	57¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	70	144¼	143¾	143¾	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	4	47½	47¾	47½	— ¼
Am Water Works	41	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	4	71	70¼	71	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	12	25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
Anac W&C ½g	60	26½	26	26	— ½
Andes Copper (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
APW Paper	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	2	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Armour III	14	6	5⅞	6	
Armour III pr pf	271	71	71	71	—1½
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	6	38	37½	38	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .30g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	7	14⅝	14¼	14½	
Atch T & SF 4½ag	10	59⅝	59	59⅜	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	86	86	86	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½g	5	28¾	28¼	28⅝	— ⅜
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
Atlas Pow 2¼g	170	63⅞	63¼	63¼	— ½
Austin Nichols	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 6¼k	30	51	51	51	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Barker Bros (¾ag)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¾	180	45	45	45	+1
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	6	17½	17½	17½	
Beech Aire 1e	11	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	6	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 1½g	8	35¼	34¾	35	
Benef In L (.60g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	55½	55½	55½	Sep 2
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34	34	34	
Best Foods (.80g)	9	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel 4½g	8	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ¼
Bigelow-San 1½g	3	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
Black&Decker 1.60	3	17⅜	17½	17½	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Bon Ami A 4	60	92½	91½	91½	—1¼
Bond Strs 1.30g	3	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	5	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	34⅛	34	33	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Briggs Mfg(2)	3	27	26¾	27	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	3	1	1	1	
Brunswick-B ¾ag	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¾ag	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	85	6⅛	5¾	6	— ⅛
Budd M $5pf 5	1	50⅛	49½	49⅞	— ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	140	99½	98¾	99½	—3½
Bullard Co 1½g	4	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Burling Mill 1.10g	6	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Bur- Add Mach .60	3	12¾	12¾	12⅜	— ⅛
Bush Terminl .20e	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅜
Bush TB pf2¼k	12	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ¾ae	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Byers AM pf 7	10	74½	74½	75½	+1
Calif Pack (1½g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Canadian Pacific	2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Cattahan Zinc Lead	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .65g	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy (4ag)	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Can Dry G Ale .60	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅛	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp (1g)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	10	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½g)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	110	19	19	19	
Cent I L pf 4½	120	111	4	109¾	109¾	— ¾
Cent RR NJ	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	130	53½	53	53¼	+ ¼
Chain Belt ¾ag	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	20	107½	107½	107½	Sep 2
Ches & Ohio (3)	10	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Sep 2
Chi & E III	68	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.59g	15	13¼	13	13¼	
Chi Grt West	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	5	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ½
Chi Mail Order .60	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17½	— ¼
Chi P T cv pf 3(1)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Chi PT prpf 2½	50	51	51	51	— ¾
Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
Childs Co	32	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½g	7	79	78½	79	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2½g	1	34½	34½	34½	
Clev E I pf 4½	10	113½	113½	113½	— ¼
Clev Grap Br (1g)		36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Cluett Peab 1½g	2	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
Cocoa-Cola A 3	30	65	65	65	Sep 2
Colgate-Palm-P ½	18	23	22½	23	+ ¼
Col-P-P pf4¼k	80	108	108	108	+ ⅛
Col & South	40	11	11	11	
Col & So 1pf	350	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	220	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 4ag	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Columb Br A .90g	9	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Columb Br B .90g	1	22	22	22	
Colum G & E	15	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	71½	70¾	71½	+ ½
Colum Pict ½g	1	16	16	16	+ ½
Colum Pict pf 2¾	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	3	40½	40	40½	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	9	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	14	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	59	½	½	½	— ⅛
Com&S pf 33¾k	4	67¼	67¼	71¼	— ¼
Conwith Ed 1.05g	5	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (½ag)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½	2	108½	107½	107½	—1½
Cons Copperm .10g	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	19	22¾	22¼	22½	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104¼	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛

Today's Sales est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 490,355
1943 volume to date 213,118,927
1942 volume to date 68,106,607

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	49.8	Prv. day	49.8
Month ago	49.5	Year ago	36.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cons Laundries	33	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	7	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Consol's Coal	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Consm P pf 4½	40	102¾	102½	102¾	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee (1g)	5	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	5	22½	22¼	22½	
Container Corp ¾ag	1	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
Cont. Baking ½ag		9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Cont. Can (¾ag)	7	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Cont. Diam F .65g	2	12	12	12	
Cont. Ins (1.60a)	3	48	47⅝	48	— ½
Cont. Motors (.45g)	18	5¾	5⅜	5¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	4	34½	34¼	34¼	
Copperweld Stl .80	3	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40	50	45	45	45	
Corn Prod (2.60)	9	60¼	60	60¼	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El ¾ag	1	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Coty International	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	6	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	40	105⅞	105½	105⅞	
Cream of Wh 1½ag	2	21	21	21	
Crown Zell pf 5	30	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	3	31⅞	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	77	77	77	
Cuba RR pf	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	3	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Curt P pf pf 3k	6	40¼	40	40	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	74	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
Curtis Wr A 1½g	3	19⅛	19	19	
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	1	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Davison Chem (1g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Deere & Co 2g	6	38⅜	38	38	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf 1.40	6	34¾	34	34	— ½
Del & Hudson	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Det Edison .90g	17	1	07⅞	21	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ½g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½g	100	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	14	24½	24	24¼	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	2	61¼	61	61	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¼
du Pont deN 3g	3	145⅛	144¾	145	
Eastern Air L	2	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
Eastman Kodak 5	3	157	156½	157	+ ½
E Kodak pf 6	10	173	173	173	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 1½g	5	36	36	36	
Elec Boat (½ag)	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	10	73¾	73¼	73¼	— ¼
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	78	76½	78	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	3	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅞
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¾
Endicott-John (3)	1	57	57	57	— ½
Eng Pub Service	169	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf 5	220	84¼	83	84¼	+1¼
EngPS$5½pf5½	1330	86¾	86	86¾	+1
Eng PS $6 pf 6	12	91	91	91	
Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	Sep 2
Erie RR (½ag)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½g	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ½g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	24¾	24¼	24¾	
Fed L&T pf (6)	20	102½	102¼	102½	+ ¼
Fed'L&Traction¾ag	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
Fed Motor Tr .30g	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.80a	3	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
Firest T&R 1¼ag	8	40	40	40	— ¼
Flintkote ½ag	8	19¼	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	50	45⅛	44½	45	
Foster Wheeler	5	16⅜	16½	16½	— ½
Fost Wheel pf 7	30	133	133	133	
Fost W6 pf 1½	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	26	5	4⅞	5	
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Gen Cable	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Gen Cab'e A	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Gen Cb pf 5½sk	10	85	85	85	
Gen Cigar 1	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	30	37⅛	36⅞	37	
Gen Foods 1.20g	1	41	40½	41	
Gen G & El A	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Mills (4)	1	106	105	105	—1
Gen Motors 1½g	21	43¼	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	7	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .20o	3	7	7	7	— ¼
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util pf	1	50½	50½	50½	— ½
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½sk	90	80	79½	80	
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
Gen T & Rub ½ag	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .30g	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	80½	80½	80½	— ½
Gimbel Br $5 pf 5	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Goodrich B F 1g	6	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	101	101	101	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	14	39⅛	39	39	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Grand Union	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Granite C S 17½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	32	34	32⅞	34	+1¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	4	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	1	47¼	47¼	47½	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	7	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	6	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	8	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	3	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1	16	48⅞	48⅜	48¾	— ⅛
Hack Water (1¼)	2	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .60g	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ¾ag	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Hayes Mfg	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	30	103¾	102½	103¾	+ ¾
Heime pf (7)	10	164	164	164	—4½
Hercules Motors 1	9	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜
Holly Sug pf 7	10	116	116	116	—1
Homestake Mining	4	39½	39	39½	+ ⅜
Houston L&P 3.60	3	60⅞	60½	60½	— ⅛
Houston Oil	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Hudson Bay (h2)	13	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
Hudson Motor .10g	8	9½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Illinois Central	1	12	12	12	
Indpls P & L 1.20	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
Inger-Rand 4½g	2	91⅞	91½	91½	— ⅜
Inland Steel (3g)	2	74	74	74	— ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ¾ag	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Interlake Iron ¾ae	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	173	172¼	173	+ ¾
Int Harvester (2)	2	68¾	68½	68½	
Int Harv pf (7)	100	175	175	175	— ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Int Mining	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Int Min'ls & C ½g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Int Nick Can (2)	23	30⅜	30½	30⅜	— ⅛
Int Paper	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Int Pap pf (5)	3	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
Int Silver (2½g)	2	45¼	45	45	
Int Tel & Tel	23	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Int Dept S pr 7	50	109½	109½	109½	—1½
Johns-Man pf 7	40	132½	132½	132½	— ¼
Johns-Manv 1¼ag	2	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl (2)	4	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Jones&L St pf 5	1	70	70	70	+ ¼
Joy Mfg .80	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
KanC Pow pf$6	20	124	124	124	—3
Kaufmann D .35g	2	12	11⅞	12	+1⅛
Kayser (J) ¾ag	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B (1½)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Kennecott C 1¾ag	19	31	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kimley (GR) Co		5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	3	22⅜	22¼	22¾	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30½	30½	30½	
Kroger Grocery (2)	4	31¼	31	31	— ½
Lambert Co (1½)	2	24	24	24	— ⅜
Lehigh Val Coal	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	15	16⅜	15⅜	16½	+ ⅜
Leh Val RR (1a)	2	5½	5½	5½	
Lerner Stores (2)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	3	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45g	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Liggett&Myers (3)	2	68	67½	68	
Liggett&M pf 7	55	181	181	181	— ½
Lima Locomo 1e	3	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc (1g)	18	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	7	59¼	57½	58⅞	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	
Long-Bell Lbr A		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Loose-Wil Biscuit 3	3	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
Lorillard (P) ¾ag	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Louisv & Nash 5g	1	69	69	69	— ½
Mack Trucks (1g)	4	32½	32¼	32½	
Macy (R H) (2)	3	28⅛	28	28	
Magma Copper (1g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
Manati Sugar	4	3¾	3⅝	3

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Roosevelt To Open War Loan Drive

WASHINGTON (AP)—About 70,000,000 Americans will hear President Roosevelt open the $15,000,000,000 third war loan drive next Wednesday night.

Speaking from Washington over a radio network that will embrace virtually every station in the country, the Chief Executive is expected, the Treasury said, "to call for a rededication of America to the war aims of the United Nations and for maximum sacrifice to hasten an early and decisive victory."

He will speak about 10 minutes, beginning shortly after 9:40 o'clock (EWT).

The full-hour, $20,000,000 show will open from Hollywood at 9 p. m. (EWT), with a series of sketches highlighting the war from Pearl Harbor to its present offensive stage.

"In anticipation of an imminent invasion of the European continent and the relentless pursuit of the Japanese aggressors from the South Pacific," the Treasury's announcement said, "the Hollywood program will also carry a gayer note, reflecting the battle songs of the services."

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau will present Mr. Roosevelt to the radio audience after greeting members of the Hollywood bond cavalcade who also will take part in the program.

In addition to being carried on the four networks, the broadcast will be made available to all independent radio stations. It will be carried into movie theaters throughout the country and will be broadcast overseas.

War loan director Ted Gamble said the program would represent $20,000,000 worth of talent and time, all of it contributed to the campaign aimed at selling at least an additional $100 war bond to every American during September.

From Washington the bond cavalcade, headed by James Cagney as President of the Screen Actors Guild, will make a nation-wide tour—one of several that will take stage and screen stars and battle-front heroes into scores of cities.

State, Municipal Governments Buy Up U. S. War Bonds

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — State, county and municipal governments have invested more than $700,000,000 in government bonds since the first of the year, and present indictaions are that the total will exceed $1,000,000,000 by the end of 1943.

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, President of the Council of State Governments, in announcing the total said that the investments were made for the twofold purpose of helping finance the war effort and to cushion the shock of economic readjustment after the war.

General fund surpluses, he said, were utilized in making the major portion of the $700,000,000 investment, with trust and sinking funds supplying the rest of the capital used by state and local governments in purchasing $200,000,000 of the first war loan securities and $503,000,000 of second war loan bonds.

This is the first time, he continued, that the states have invested their surpluses on such a large scale.

"The funds were invested," Mr. O'Conor declared, "as part of an over-all program of the states to put their fiscal houses in order to do a real job in developing and carrying out a reconstruction and development program for the post-war period."

Coal Distribution Reports Required

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said all the nation's coal mines of 50 tons daily capacity or more, except Pennsylvania anthracite, would be required to make monthly reports on the distribution of their output.

Mr. Ickes issued the order in his capacity as solid fuels administrator. He said the information would be used to help shape general fuel policies. Coal producers will be quired to report the type of transportation used in shipping and to list the uses—industrial, retail yards, etc.—for which the coal is sold.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Production of bituminous and anthracite coal increased slightly in the week ended Aug. 14, Secretary of Interior Ickes announced, but still was lower than the rate prior to the coal strike.

The week's production of bituminous coal was estimated at 12,000,000 tons, compared with 11,800,000 tons for the week ended Aug. 7, while anthracite production was 1,327,000 tons, compared with 1,302,000 tons for the previous week.

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Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10¾
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	34½	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅞
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	..
Appleton Company	32¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47¼	50
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¾	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	6½	7¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¼	14¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19¼	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	37½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	30	32
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¾	34¼
Colliver Insulated Wire Co	14½	15¾
Coos Bay Lumber Co	39	41¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29½	31¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23	25
Draper Corporation	74	77
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	68	68
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¼
Exolon Co	8¾	10¼
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	12½
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42½	45¼
Fruit of the Loom	19¾	21½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16
General Machinery	21½	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	33½	36½
Graton & Knight Co	11⅜	12⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32½	34½
Grenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	114½	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¼	11¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16¾	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	32½
International Machine Tool	6¼	7¾
Keith George E Co	43	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	17¾	19¼
Landers Frary & Clark	25¼	27¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	20¾	22¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5½	8½
*Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	102	106
Marathon Paper Mills	39	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56	59¼
Merck & Co	41¼	43½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing	35¾	39¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57¾	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	22¼
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6½	7¾
Nashawena Mills	16¼	18¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¼	34¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅞	28
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	11⅜	12¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	39¾	..
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	7	8¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39	42
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	59⅞	59⅞
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86¾	86¾
Remington Arms Co Ins	3¾	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25⅞	27⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford Mills	33¾	36½
Submarine Signal Co	22¼	24¾
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
*United Elastic Corp	14½	15¾
U S Envelope Company	56¾	60½
U E Envelope Co 7 pf	115	120
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51¼	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅛	10½
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	39¾
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	10¾
West Point Manufacturing	44½	47¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅛	13⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Blackstone VG&E	4	1965	110¾	..
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¾	109
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	104¾	106¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¾	105¾
Keystone Pub Ser	5	1978	103¾	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	108¾	111¼
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G&El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107¼	108¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabam Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97¼	101¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	107¾	111¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	80¼	83¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	105½	108½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	103½	106¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	40¼	42¾
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Pwr 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	97⅜	113⅜
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29½	31¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¾	64¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	68¼	71¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¼	116¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114½	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	96¾	99¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102¼	105¼
Public Service Ind	16¼	17⅜
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103¼	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	106¾	110¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¾	105¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	108¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	11½	12½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17⅜	19⅛
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¾	17⅛

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¼	19⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6½	7⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	115½	120½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	80½	..
Conn Light & Power	36	38½
Eastern Utilities Asso	21⅝	23½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36½	39¼
Green Mountain Power pf	61¾	63¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¾
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12¼	13⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40½
Lynn Gas & Electric	75¾	79½
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅞	16⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17⅝	19¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	48¼	50¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	73¾	76¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	70½	73¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20⅞	22⅜
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19⅞	21½
Newport Electric	19⅞	21½
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106	111
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	9⅜
Springfield Gas Light	16½	17⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	..
Western Mass Companies	23	25

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhatan (.80a)	19¾	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	375	387
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47¼	49½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84½	89½
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	95¾	99¼
Chase National (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	44¼	46½
Commercial (8)	212	222
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	16¾	18¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	44½	47
Empire Trust (3)	76½	80½
First National New York (.80)	1485	1525
Guaranty Trust (12)	299	307
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14¾
Kings County (80)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	32¼	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44½	46¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	31¾	33¾
New York Trust (3½)	86¾	90¾
Public (1½)	34½	36¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1195	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	..
First National (2)	47¾	49⅞
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	46	49½
National Shawmut (1)	23¼	25
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	..
Second National (4)	126	139
†State Street Trust (8)	250	..

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41⅝	44½
Continental Illinois (4)	95½	99½
First National Chicago (10)	343	351
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¼	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137½	145½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56½	59
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35½	37¾
Agricultural (3a)	75½	79
American Alliance (1a)	22½	24½
American Casualty Company	11⅞	13
American Equitable (1)	19¾	21½
American Insur Newark (1½a)	14½	16⅛
American ReInsurance (1½g)	57	60
American Reserve	15⅜	16⅞
American Surety (2½)	59¾	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7½	8½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	87½	92½
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	20½	22¾
City of New York (1g)	20½	22¾
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	37¼	39¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	43¾	46¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	65	69
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	85½	89½
Firemens Nwk (.40)	13½	14⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	27⅞	29⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¾	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¾	46¼
Globe & Republic (½)	10⅛	11¼
Great American Insurance (1a)	29	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96	100½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30⅞	32⅝
Homestead (½g)	16	..
Insurance Co North America	83¼	85¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	9½	10¼
Maryland Casualty	4¾	5½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	72½	75
Merchants & Mfs of New York	7¾	8⅜
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	48	51
National Fire (2)	61½	64½
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅞	9
National Union (3a)	186	196
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	26½	28½
New Brunswick (1½a)	32¼	34¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	49½
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15¾
North River (1)	24⅜	26⅛
Northeast Insurance	5¼	5⅞
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	109	..
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¼	49¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅛	13¾
Phoenix (2a)	89¾	93¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	36¼	38¾
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075g)	5½	7⅜
Republic Ins Co Tex (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23¾	25¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	300	310
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¾	55¼
Security (1.40)	37⅞	39⅞
Springfield (4½a)	129½	135
Standard Accident	68½	72¼
Travelers (16)	493	508
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36¾	38¾
United States Fire (2)	51¼	54
United States Guar (1.60a)	76½	81½
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅞	35⅜

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.25	3.56
Amerex Holding	23.625	25.125
American Business Shares	3.22	3.53
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.33	103.47
Axe Houghton Fund	13.26	14.26
Boston Fund	16.26	17.48
Broad Street Investing	26.93	29.11
Bullock Fund	14.12	15.48
Canadian Investment Fund	7.05	7.75
Century Shares Trust	28.09	30.20
Chemical Fund	9.68	10.47
Christiana Securities Co	2245.00	2345.00
Commodity Corp	9.04	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	38.50
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.75	21.21
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.70	12.56
Equitable Invest Corp	29.13	31.32
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.875	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.61	18.95
Fund Investors Inc	20.54	22.51
General Capital	31.29	33.64
General Investors Trust	5.06	5.45
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.68	21.16
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.80	.80
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	22.38	S-1	...	25.49
B-2	28.83	S-2	...	13.69
B-3	18.81	S-3	...	10.47
B-4	9.35	S-4	...	4.38
K-1	36.67	K-2	...	18.84

Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	22.40	...	...
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	18.60	...	...
Maryland Fund	4.10	4.70	
Mass Invest Tr	20.47	22.01	
Mass Inv 2d Pd	9.98	10.73	
Mutual Invest	10.41	11.38	
Nation Wide Voting	1.25	1.38	
New England Fund	11.91	12.84	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25	19.875	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	.52	
Putnam Fund	13.20	14.20	
Quarterly Income Shares	5.80	6.40	
Railway & Light Sec	11.875	13.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.75	...	
Renub Invest Fund	3.43	3.77	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.47	91.27	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.96	14.82	
State Street Invest	77.74	83.84	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	...	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80	
Wellington Fund	15.96	17.55	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.62	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	...
Diversified Tr C	3.55	...
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60	5.34
Nation Wide Sec	5.55	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.06	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.62	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.58	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.99	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.50	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.75	24.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held three years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	117	122
Liberty Aircraft	10⅜	11½
N E Airlines	7⅛	8
Piper Aircraft	5⅝	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¼	7¼

Steady Increase In Wages Shown

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, a private research organization, reported that hourly and weekly earnings have risen each month since the United States entered the war despite the influx of large numbers of lower paid women workers.

In June, the Board said, earnings and man hours as well as pay rolls reached new highs in 25 manufacturing industries.

Hourly earnings in June averaged $1.016, which was .7 per cent higher than in May and 10.8 per cent higher than in June, 1942, the Board reported.

Wholesale Rationing Eased On Canned Fish Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP) — An arrangement for wholesalers to borrow enough ration points to lay in stocks of canned fish during the height of the canning season has been announced by the Office of Price Administration (OPA) to help keep canneries at peak production.

OPA said the plan would make it possible for canners to speed their output into wholesale warehouses during the packing season. Wholesalers may borrow ration points and use them until next May. They must be returned within a year from the date of issuance.

Tax Declaration Explained; Questions, Answers on Filing

The Treasury has found that a lot of people have a lot of questions about the September 15 declaration of estimated income and victory tax. It has issued a four-part explanation. Today's installment deals with the purpose of the declaration.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The purpose of the forthcoming tax declaration, as explained by the Treasury Department:

On or before September 15 about 15,000,000 of the nation's federal income taxpayers are required to file with their Collectors of Internal Revenue a "declaration of estimated income and victory tax" for the year 1943.

Those whose declaration shows a tax on 1943's income still owing to the Government are also required to pay a September 15 installment. This installment amounts to at least half the tax balance still due, after deducting amounts already paid through withholding, tax installments paid last March and June, victory tax withheld from January to July, and estimated tax to be withheld from July to December. The remainder of the tax is due on or before December 15.

The purpose of this declration is, as far as possible, to place all federal income taxpayers on an equal footing. It is the means of putting on a "pay-as-they-go" basis those people who are not kept up-to-date with their tax by withholding from their wages.

This declaration method therefore does not apply to the many millions of wage earners who are kept fully level with their tax obligation by the amounts withheld from their wages each pay day. Those people do not have to file a declaration or pay a tax installment on September 15.

Each taxpayer should read carefully the instructions received from his collector, to make certain whether he or she is exempt from filing a declaration or must file one. There is a penalty against those who should file but do not do so.

If there are still questions not answered after reading the instructions, the local office of the Collector of Internal Revenue will answer them for you.

Questions and Answers

The following are some of the typical questions being asked frequently at the local office of the Collector of Internal Revenue by taxpayers regarding the September 15 estimated income tax return, together with answers furnished by Treasury Department experts. Other questions and answers will accompany this series of articles.

Q.—I am single. My wages for 1942 were $2,000. I expect this year to earn about $2,500. I have no other income. Must I file an estimated return on Sept. 15?

A.—No.

Q. —I am single. My wages for 1942 were $2,500. I expect to earn this year about $2,000. I have no other income. Must I file an estimated return?

A.—Yes, because your income from wages subject to withholding was greater in 1942 than it will be in 1943.

Q.—I conduct a small business. My gross income requires the filing of an income tax return each year. After deducting expenses, I have no tax to pay. Should I file an estimated return?

A.—Yes. You must file a return on or before Sept. 15, 1943.

Q.—In computing the tax for 1943, do we use the same rates that were used in 1942?

A.—The income tax rates are the same. However, there is a Victory Tax to be computed this year, in addition to the Income Tax.

Q.—Are dividends, bank interest, rents, and business income subject to Victory Tax?

A.—Yes. All income that is subject to income tax is also subject to Victory Tax, with the exception of gains from the sale of capital assets and the interest on certain government bonds issued prior to March 1, 1941.

(Tomorrow: Who Must File.)

Builders Say Big Business Controls SWPC

NEW YORK (AP)—Philip Wolf, chairman of the American Contractors War Advisory Committee, attacked the Administration's Smaller War Plants Corporation at a general press conference here, charging "the SWPC has been trying to appeace us and at the same time stall us off."

"We are going to demand an investigation to find out why millions in contracts have been given to a few big contractors here and none to the small ones," Mr. Wolf said.

He said his committee represented 30 building trade employer associations and was formed to facilitate the participation of small contractors in war business.

Small contractors in several instances have pooled their equipment in an effort to obtain war contracts, Mr. Wolf said, but he declared no contracts had resulted even though SWPC had approved the qualifications of the combinations.

Mr. Wolf disclosed that he had written Gen. Robert W. Johnson, SWPC chairman that "it is about time for the SWPC to stop looking for alibis and to start justifying its existence by producing results, or else admitting that it can do nothing for the small building contractors."

Fur-Sealing Secretly Within Bombing Range of Japanese Yields Record Take

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fur-sealing in the Pribilof Islands, carried on secretly within bombing range of the Japanese then on Kiska, resulted in a record-breaking take of 117,164 skins this year.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes made this announcement, concluding a strict censorship which had been maintained over the resumption of sealing operations halted last year, after only 127 skins were taken, because of military orders to evacuate the islands.

Returned Aug. 9

A group of 183 white and native sealers went to the Pribilofs in May and returned when operations ceased on Aug. 9.

Concern had been felt lest the Japanese wait until the skins were taken, then attempt to raid the Pribilofs and seize the valuable harvest.

The total of skins taken by the 1943 expedition, led by Edward C. Johnston, superintendent of the Pribilofs for the Fish and Wild Life Service, was 22,151 greater than the 1941 take, and larger than any season's kill since the start of government-controlled sealing.

The Pribilof group, in the Bering Sea north of Dutch Harbor, is the only breeding ground of the Alaska fur-seal herd of about 2,300,000 animals, and the only point at which the herd seeks the shore after spending the winter in latitudes as far south as Southern California. The annual migration north is escorted by the Coast Guard.

Federal control was undertaken in 1911 to check the steady depletion of the herd by "pelagic sealing," or the killing of seals in the winter. This frequently resulted in the deaths of female seals, and, through starvation, of their pups. By 1910 the herd was reduced to about 130,000 members.

A treaty among the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan prohibited such killing under an arrangement whereby the U. S. controlled all sealing and gave Japan and Canada each 15 per cent of the proceeds. Japan invariably took its share in cash.

Treaty Abrogated

The Japanese, however, abrogated the treaty in October, 1941, claiming that the seals destroyed the fish in North Pacific waters extensively exploited by Japanese fishermen.

Sealing operations are carried on mainly in June and July, when the "harems" or family groups occupy rookeries in the Pribilofs. The bachelor seals congregate near by, and it is from the latter that the seals are selected for killing. They are driven inland a short distance and at a slow pace so as not to overheat the animals and lessen the value of the pelts. After the killing the skins are removed, cured in salt, rolled and packed in barrels.

The Government has a contract with the Fouke Fur Company of St. Louis for dressing and dyeing the skins and selling them at public auction. Net proceeds are turned over to the Treasury. Since 1918 they have amounted to $8,700,000 for this country alone.

'A Frozen Chicken Dinner for Six' May Be Answer to Housewife's Prayer

NEW YORK (AP)—The postwar housewife may be able to ask the grocer for "a frozen chicken dinner for six," thaw it, heat it, and invite the guests to sit down.

That's merely one possibility predicted for frozen foods at an investment forum on the food industry, sponsored by the magazine, trusts and estates.

Dehydrated foods also have bright prospects, despite what happened after the last war, when they virtually were eliminated from the market because there was little demand for them.

Lewis W. Waters, vice-president of General Foods Corp., said chief obstacles dehydration must surmount are those of changed taste and appearance. Another handicap is time required to restore moisture content by soaking —rehydration.

Waters said items most promising for dehydration are mashed potatoes, to which only hot milk or water need be added; soups, which already are on grocery shelves; baked beans, and citrus fruit juices.

E. J. Mather, vice-president of National Dairy Products Corp., said it was likely dehydrated whole milk would become an important competitor to the fluid product in some markets, particularly exports.

In the opinion of L. V. Burton, editor of the magazine Food Industries, one thing is certain: while methods of processing foods may change and buying habits switch from one product to another, the average American will consume 1,465 pounds of food a year—the long term average.

A check of nearly 200 food companies, Mr. Waters said, showed all were spending increased amounts for research. Companies included in the survey have from one to 19 new products to offer the public in the postwar period. Accompanying changes in food resulting from research will be improved packaging.

According to Mr. Waters, we are entering a research age which will be unprecedented. He said that, while average stores offer possibly 15 to 20 varieties of frozen foods today, at least 150 other items might be added if demand warranted their distribution and production equipment were available.

Public Warned To Ease Up On All Utilities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — The public was warned today that electric power, fuel, water, gas, telephone and telegraph facilities, are being strained too far. A drive will start about Sept. 15 toward voluntary conservation.

The Government and utilities will put on the campaign designed, a War Production Board spokesman said, to avert hardship. Some industrial areas already have been hit by shortages of these public services.

The advertising and promotion campaign will get its finishing touches at a meeting of representatives of all the industries and the four government agencies concerned—WPB, Interior Department, Office of Defense Transportation, and the Office of War Information.

The seven-point campaign is aimed at conservation of coal, fuel oil, natural and manufactured gas, electricity, water, telephone and telegraphic communications, transportation and water.

Officials said a nation-wide dimout to save electricity and other government controls—such as the rationing of coal—might become necessary unless householders are persuaded of the need for strict conservation.

Water, not ordinarily considered a critical wartime resource, was included on the list because the vast amounts needed for heating, condensing and other industrial uses have increased consumption 30 per cent over peacetime levels. Actual shortages loom for some industrial communities it was stated.

The threat of a recurrence of gas shortages which occurred in many localities last year during cold snaps has been countered with the laying of several new pipe lines, but the spokesman said mounting war production demands for this type of fuel might again cause falling pressure in gas lines, and cold homes.

Suggestions for intensified advertising programs by utility companies have been prepared by WPB and OWI.

Question of New Cut in Newsprint Is Still Uncertain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — The question whether a new cut in newspapers' use of print paper will be ordered by the War Production Board (WPB) Oct. 1 was still up in the air last night after an all-day session of the newspaper industry advisory committee with WPB officials here.

The committee made tentative recommendations to WPB concerning a cut, a WPB spokesman acknowledged, but their nature was not disclosed. Action on the recommendations was withheld, it was explained, because of the lack of a definite report on the volume of newsprint to be shipped from Canada in the fourth quarter of the year.

From other sources it was learned that a change in the appeals procedure under the newsprint curtailment order is likely. This development grew out of objections made by some publishers that certain newspapers had received more than a fair share of newsprint under the present system of granting additional allotments in cases of hardship.

The industry committee's task force of seven members is expected to meet again here in 10 days or two weeks for further discussion of the tentative recommendations made. A special session of the full committee may also be called this month, but otherwise it is

Mack Finds Going Slow During War

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Connie Mack is in Boston through Sunday. It is always good to see the tall gentleman who manages the Philadelphia Athletics. Merely looking at him brings back fond memories of some of the great players he introduced to the American League, men like Grove, Foxx, Cochrane, Earnshaw and Simmons; and memories of the World Series games they played in.

But to anyone following this 1943 Philadelphia club, October classics involving Athletics seem very distant. In the cellar, 36 full games off the Yankee pace as they faced this series with the Red Sox, the A's once again find themselves hopelessly outclassed.

Blow From War

The familiar Mackian theme: "Just one more pennant," has received a staggering blow from the war. Connie's chances of rebuilding this tail-end outfit into a contender in the near future are almost nil. Players of pennant winning caliber simply are not available, and nobody knows how long it will be before a big league manager can seriously settle down to recruiting and developing a fast, young ball club with championship intentions.

This probably is not the weakest team Mr. Mack ever put together, or tried to hold together. But it certainly is one of the least impressive. It just a short while ago finished losing 20 straight games, tying the modern American League record. It is without a single .300 hitting regular, or anybody even remotely close to that charmed level. Most of the boys, in fact, are down around .250. At last release of averages, the A's were a bad eighth in team batting.

Miss Johnson

Connie now admits that it was a mistake to let Bob Johnson get away. The manager of the Athletics said some weeks ago that he made the move because he felt that the other fellows on the club were leaning too heavily on Johnson—depending upon, and waiting for, him to drive in the runs. But it develops that the big Indian was the one offensive spark in the batting order worthy of the title. With him out of there, the team has become a soft touch for any pitcher with even a little on the ball.

One of the more recent arrivals in Phillie is Jimmy Ripple, who earned some measure of fame by playing with the pennant winning Reds a few years ago, then bouncing up in Brooklyn. He also starred with the Giants. But he came a little late to do anything about this '43 slide of the A's. Too, Jim is not as spry as he used to be.

Joe Cronin had wanted to work out yesterday at Fenway, but after calling the airport for the latest on the weather, decided to forget it. Joe Dobson and Mike Ryba were early arrivals in the clubhouse, anxious to get in some work.

Briefs . . . The Braves opened their eastern road swing by beating the Phillies last night, 3-2, in 10 innings . . . Butch Nieman was the hero again, tripling home a pair of runs in the tenth . . . Al Javery was the pitcher and it was his 13th victory, putting him one up on his previous high in a Boston uniform . . . Casey Stengel's team is idle today, but plays a single at Shibe Park tomorrow and a doubleheader on Sunday . . . Kirby Farrell stole his first big league base at Phillie.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rudy York became the initial American Leaguer to drive in 100 runs . . . Bill Nicholson of the Cubs previously had gone over that mark . . . The Dodgers, thanks to Branch Rickey's new kids, have won six in a row and may yet return to second place . . . One game with the Athletics at Fenway Park tomorrow, starting at 2 o'clock . . . Dick Newsome will probebly do the pitching for our side ♪ ♪

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Strange Yankee Record

The Yankees, it seems, are forever setting records. But they racked up one the other day which Joe McCarthy would like to forget. In a double-header with the Red Sox, the McCarthymen hit into their 142d double play, shattering the American League mark of 141 set by the Athletics of 1941.

How this could happen to the Yankees, who have a number of reasonably fast men, remains a mystery—indeed, one of the deep mysteries of the 1943 campaign. Charley Keller, Johnny Lindell, Tuck Stainback, George Stirnweiss, Joe Gordon and Roy Weatherly, to name a few, are not in the slow-footed class. They lose little time getting down the line.

Blame War

McCarthy, who ordinarily can tell you anything you want to know about the Yankees, is at a loss for an explanation. He thinks that perhaps the club should hit and run, and bunt more often. Or, he adds, perhaps it is just the war. We have heard a lot of strange things blamed on the war, but this probably tops the field.

However, when you give the situation some thought, you come across what may be a sensible answer. Even though the new ball has lost some of its rabbit qualities, the Yankees continue to swing for the long hit. They have not shifted to the dead ball game on a wholesale basis. It follows, then, that a lot of those attempted long clouts turned into routine grounders that were gobbled up by the enemy.

Incidentally, this hitting-into-double-play consistency by the Yankees may be a point to be considered in pre-World Series speculation. The Cardinals rarely bounce into twin outs. They fairly fly down the first base line.

♪ ♪ ♪

Already dugout discussion has gotten around to the most valuable player awards. In the National League, ball players think that Mort Cooper, despite his grand pitching for the Cardinals, will not repeat. They say that Stan Musial, Billy Southworth's all-around hitting star, is a cinch to be the circuit's No. 1 man.

Musial is not a long-ball hitter and therefore does not drive in a flock of runs. But he is the fellow who starts rallies or keeps them going, and the young man who plays an intelligent game on the bases and in the outfield. He should win the crown in a walk.

In the American League, candidates are numerous. The Yankees seem to lack a standout, unless Charley Keller with his home run total or Spud Chandler with his mound wins deserve such ranking. This has not been a good year for Joe Gordon, the second baseman.

Luke Appling of the White Sox and Rudy York and Dick Wakefield at Detroit are dark horses. It would be nice for a fellow like Appling to get it. He has been a fine all-around ball player at Chicago for a number of years, rarely getting the credit he deserved. But the boys who do the picking generally string along with the pennant winner.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the best jobs done by any veteran in the majors this year belongs to Pete Fox of the Red Sox. Just over or a fraction under the .300 batting level all season, the 11-year right fielder unquestionably is the most valuable player under Joe Cronin.

The most unusual side of the Fox record this year is his stolen-base total of 23. His previous high in the majors was 25, at Detroit in 1934—which, in the life of a ball player, was a long time ago. He is a cinch to better that total in September.

Cronin has had his outfield troubles. He still has to make shifts in center and left on occasions. But the only time right field arouses concern is when Fox needs a day off, which is not often.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Pancho Segura says that if he wins the National tennis title this year, he'll spend all the expense money he has saved on a party that sports scribes will remember long after he's gone back to his native Ecuador. . . . And why not? With their aid Pancho has done more to advertise his country than the guy who first drew a line across the map and called it the Equator. . . . Tuffy Leemans claims that he'll stay retired from pro football. . . . But as soon as he reached the Giants' training camp he ordered two new pairs of grid shoes when he already had a pair that Steve Owen considers good for eight seasons of coaching.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr.—she's the former Glenna Collett, who won the women's National golf title six times—are raising chickens at their suburban Philadelphia home and using golf balls instead of glass eggs to delude the hens. . . . Now if they could only teach them to lay a few dozen repaints—but not Plymouth Rocks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Navy Lieut. Ted Mann, former Duke U. publicist, has been ordered to duty outside the continental United States, but he probably will continue on a public relations job. . . . The Olathe, Kan., Naval Air Station has named its new drill hall in memory of Nile Kinnick, Iowa football great. . . . Lieut. Paul Fowler, three-letter man at Murray, Ky., State Teachers, where he played on the crack basketball team, is the newly appointed director of officers' physical training classes at Bainbridge, Ga., Army Air Field. . . . Staff Sergeant Edward L. Volk, a Marine combat correspondent, has figured out a way to make his boss do the work. When Volk boxed Tod Morgan at Sitka, Alaska, the public relations officer, Lieut. Millard Kaufman, had to write the story.

♪ ♪ ♪

Just to show you what the college drum beaters are up against this year, a handout from Muhlenberg has to list the prospects this way: Loll (Washington), Jones (Randolph-Macon), Killian (Alabama), etc., with very few "Muhlenbergs" tossed in . . . Gary Schmelke, tackle candidate on the pro Giants' squad, is the son of the old-time pro basketballer. Gary went to college at Manhattan but dropped out when his dad passed on . . . And Tex Mooney, the big guy with the Dodgers, is the same fellow who was listed as Schupbach on the Cleveland roster. They changed his name when he went to Hollywood to play in the picture about Major Cavanaugh . . . Jimmy Cumrine, who was regarded as one of West Virginia's good guard prospects, failed to turn up this fall. Manpower shortage on the family farm.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pro football folks are nominating Don Hutson as the league's leading talker since he talked Mrs. Hutson into letting him play "just one more season" . . . Current glammer gal of the National tennis championships is blonde Mrs. Eleanor Pudy Cushingham, former California junior champion . . . An onlooker described her as "another Jinx Falkenburg—only this one can play tennis."

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	77	46	.626	..
Washington	69	58	.543	10
Cleveland	66	57	.537	11
Detroit	65	58	.528	12
Chicago	64	61	.512	14
Boston	59	67	.468	19½
St. Louis	56	68	.452	21½
Philadelphia	41	82	.333	36

Results Sept. 2

Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.

Only games scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	82	43	.656	..
Cincinnati	69	55	.557	12½
Brooklyn	66	58	.532	15½
Pittsburgh	67	63	.515	17½
Chicago	61	64	.488	21
Boston	55	65	.458	24½
Philadelphia	54	71	.432	28
New York	44	79	.358	37

Results Sept. 2

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2. (10 innings).
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 4, New York 3.

Only games scheduled.

Minor League Scores

Sept. 2

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 3-0, Jersey City 0-1
Newark 5, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 5, Rochester 1.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Columbus 12, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 6, Kansas City 0.
Toledo 9, Indianapolis 4.

Eastern League

Hartford 11-13, Utica 10-1.
Albany 6, Springfield 2.
Wilkes-Barre 10, Elmira 6.
Binghamton 3, Scranton 2.

Southern Association

Little Rock 8, Nashville 2.
New Orleans 12, Atlanta 5.
Knoxville at Memphis, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4-1, San Francisco 3-0.
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 2.
Oakland 8, San Diego 7.
Portland 2, Los Angeles 1

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6021
and Filene's Men's Store . . . . . Hub. 2150

Jack Kramer Is Surprise In Nationals

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—It wouldn't be a first-class tennis tournament without a "dark horse" or two. And, since the 1943 National championships are turning out to be a first-class tourney in spite of reduced fields and other wartime restrictions, we give you Jack Kramer and Sarah Palfrey Cooke.

Kramer, just 22, and a veteran of several years of big-time competition, teamed with Ted Schroeder to win the National doubles title two years in a row, then bowed out last year when he became ill en route to the championships. He's been in the Coast Guard all summer and nobody figured him as a title contender even though he was seeded third behind Frankie Parker and Pancho Segura.

But the tall California Coast Guardsman has surprised everybody. In administering beatings to William E. Gifford and Bobby Falkenburg, he has appeared to be in top form.

In today's quarter-final round, Kramer was due to meet young Jack Tuero of New Orleans, a Junior Davis Cup squad member and the only unseeded player to reach the round of eight. Then he probably will face Segura, the second-seeded player and the tournament's biggest drawing card. Segura, who has lost only one encounter during the tournament season, faced his conqueror, Seymour Greenberg, Chicago southpaw, in a return match today.

Mrs. Cooke, 1941 women's champion, also was out of tournament play last summer and most of this season. But she has been practicing with her husband, Lieut. Elwood Cooke of the Navy, at Pensacola, Fla., and she parked her new daughter down there while she came north to play in the Nationals.

Off her performances against Berta Garcia and Peggy Welsh, little Sarah apparently didn't lose anything through lack of competition. She is hitting the ball as well as ever and playing her usual clever all-court game. Assuming that she beats the National girls' champion, Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., today, Mrs. Cooke will meet defending champion Pauline Betz in the semifinals.

In matches yesterday, top-seeded Frankie Parker, last year's runner-up, didn't have to exert himself as he trounced David Freeman of Pomona, Calif., 6—0, 6—4, while Segura walloped the daylights of Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, the little veteran from Atlanta and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 6—3, 6—1.

Dorothy Head of Berkeley, Calif., finalist in the National girls' championship this summer, caused the only real break in the seedings when she slipped in with a 9—7, 7—5 victory over sixth-seeded Helen Bernhard of New York. Top-seeded Pauline Betz strode past Mrs. Helen Pedersen Rihbany of New York 6—1, 6—4.

Many Absent As Swimmers Seek Outdoor Titles

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3 (AP)—The 1943 National AAU men's outdoor swimming meet, opening here today, may well be remembered for the men who didn't take part in it.

Records usually fall like tenpins in a bowling alley at meets of this caliber, but so few champions were on hand to defend the titles they won here last year in Ocean Beach Park's Olympic Pool that the standards appeared to be in little danger.

Membership in the armed services, or other wartime causes, prevented the champions from coming. Chief among the absentees was the crack Ohio State team, including the Hawaiian duo of Bill Smith, who holds the 220, 440, and 880 yard freestyle crowns, and Kiyoski Nakama, the mile king.

On hand, however, were Alan Ford, the Balboa barracuda from Yale who figures to keep his 100-yard freestyle title as well as pick up some of those vacated by Smith, and Adolph Kiefer, the Chicago veteran who holds the backstroke championship.

With Ohio State out, Yale ruled the logical choice for the team title. The Buffalo Athletic Club was reported strong, however, in two relay events, the 300-yard medley and the 880-yard free style.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	A	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	70	7	23	5	28	.329
Partee	262	29	76	0	27	.292
Fox	458	53	133	2	39	.290
Culberson	300	36	85	3	33	.283
Newsome	329	34	85	1	15	.267
Doerr	504	65	130	15	63	.258
Lupien	503	53	129	4	34	.256
Tabor	433	47	104	10	66	.240
Metkovich	213	22	51	5	20	.239
Simmons	122	9	25	1	12	.205
Lake	217	25	44	3	17	.203
Peacock	94	5	18	0	5	.191
Lazer	147	13	28	0	9	.190
Conroy	86	12	16	1	6	.186

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	32	96	2	34	.304
Holmes	494	82	134	5	51	.271
Masi	177	22	47	2	24	.266
Nieman	280	34	73	6	41	.261
Farrell	161	8	42	0	12	.261
Klutz	170	11	44	0	17	.259
Workman	486	57	120	9	56	.247
Wietelmann	422	36	100	0	36	.237
Ross	304	25	46	5	20	.228
Burns	89	6	20	1	3	.225
Ryan	374	42	78	1	30	.209
Jossi	340	28	62	2	19	.182
Poland	130	5	21	0	7	.175
Heitzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Andrews	11	17
Tobin	13	9	Farrell	0	1
Javery	13	12	Odom	0	2
Salvo	4	5	Cardoni	0	0
Barrett	10	14			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	6	O'Neil	1	1
Ryba	7	4	Terry	6	8
Woods	8	4	Newsome	6	10
Brown	6	5	Dobson	6	10
Hughson	11	11			

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(Continued from previous page)

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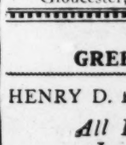

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Fleeces Meltons Tweeds
Fitted and box style coats, some with velvet collars. Beige, blue, brown, wine, green and black. Sizes 12 to 20.
$29.75 $35.00 $39.75
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3797
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

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William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1943
834 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
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"We Solicit Your Patronage"

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
RED ARROW FLEET

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X-RAY SHOE FITTING SERVICE
Back-to-School Shoes For Boys and Girls
292 BROAD STREET

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
43-87 Willow Street Lynn Massachusetts
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE
STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.
BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
Tho' dim without, there's light inside, And good food there, we shall provide.
12:00 Noon to 7:30—Laf. 8313
Boston's Smartest Eating Place
CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

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NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
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Open Sundays

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THREE ACRES
Open Daily, Noon to Nine

Well Cooked New England Food
Prices Reasonable
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So. Weymouth
Tel. Wey. 0113

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Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7700. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Yes, in every department, SAVE is the byword during "FALL GRANT DAYS."

Invest your savings in War Stamps and Bonds.

W. T. GRANT CO.
MALDEN

Up to 16 Square Yards
Gold Seal Congoleum
Laid Free to *Your Floor!*
$11.84
EASY TERMS
Beautiful New Patterns. Long Wearing Finish. Easily Cleaned.

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MAL. 0163 ESTAB. 1892

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Cleansers TAILORS Furriers
Remodeling
Repairing
Relining
Garments and Furs
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61 Pleasant Street
Back-to-School Shoe S-A-L-E
Shoes for Kindergarten to College AA to E Widths
Fitted by X-Ray Modest Prices

Keep your shoes trim
THEY LOOK AT YOUR FEET FIRST
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Ladies and Gentlemen's HATS CLEANED AND BLOCKED
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
53 Pleasant Street Mal. 6245

Start down the road
BACK TO SCHOOL
in durable fashions from
F. N. JOSLIN CO.
BACK-TO-SCHOOL SPECIALS
Sport Coats $12.50 — Slacks $3.95 up — Fingertips $7.95
BAKER'S
The Apparel Shop that's "on the square"
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BACK TO SCHOOL AND BACK TO
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR

where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
90 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

Higgins
VICTORY VALUES
Line of Shoes for Women
Without equal in PRICE-VALUE or STYLE in this city or elsewhere **$3.85**
144 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN 1487

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First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Simonizing
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

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FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
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MASSACHUSETTS

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For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
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Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
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KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0081 - Tel. - 0080
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
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FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Liberty Market, Inc.
Buy War Bonds
Everything for the Table
Our Food is as Fresh As the News of the Day
28 STATE STREET TEL. 1033

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Strength FOR THE FIGHT
Security FOR THE FUTURE
SAVE *MORE* - NOW
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
The Place for My Savings

W. L. McCAMMON
SCHOOL SHOES
283 Washington Street

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
561 Center Street BIG. 0672

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Tel. Exchange — Las. 9890 Las. 9825 Big. 0377
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Devoted Exclusively to
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
Layette to Size 16
NEWTON JUNIORS
837 Beacon Street Big. 9830
3 doors from S. S. Pierce

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

..Don't Wait Until IT IS TOO LATE!
YOU CAN HELP WIN THIS WAR
SAVE FUEL
INSULATE YOUR ATTIC WITH BALSAM-WOOL
GUARANTEED YEAR 'ROUND COMFORT
Costs So Little SAVES So Much
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 NEWTONVILLE AVENUE
BIGelow 7997

OUR NEW COLD WAVE
Gives You New Hair Beauty
IT'S HEATLESS
Delightful; comfortable; no heat; no electricity; no heavy, tiring equipment.
$20 — $15
WE CARRY REVLON PRODUCTS
FOUR SEASONS BEAUTY SALON
823 WASHINGTON ST. BIG. 4611

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A Complete Assortment of Quality Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Save Your Points. Delivery Service.
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ORENT BROS.
ARE WELL PREPARED
with School Clothing for Boys and Girls, and Young Men and Women.
TEL. NORWOOD 0888
663 Washington Street

NORWOOD BAKERS
Apparel for Back to School

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Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
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STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
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Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
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COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Penn St. Dial 6421

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ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
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Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
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7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

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'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Prov. 0830

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
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Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Distributors of
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6 Haven St. Tel. Rea. 1141 Reading

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

Boothby's
Back to school togs for the kiddies and high school girls.
Smart school dresses, socks, hair ribbons, undies, sweaters, dickies.
WAKEFIELD SQ., WAKEFIELD, MASS.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
Somerville's Leading Food Store!
Always the Finest Quality
Always the Greatest Variety
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE
Magoun Sq. Pro. 1095

"FIX IT"
Keep everything in good condition
Paint with WATERPROOF 100% Pure Paint
BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0310

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3781, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

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Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 683 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1283 Hancock St.

MASSACHUSETTS

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We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

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Have you seen the
NEW FALL STYLES
in Dresses, Coats, Suits and Hats at
SUZANNE'S
792 Broad Street East Weymouth

Get Your School Outfits at
HENRY'S
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
9 Washington St. Weymouth
Shoes for the Entire Family

Back-to-School Clothing
For Boys and Girls at
Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
Washington Sq. Weymouth Landing

WORCESTER

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

"Look Your Best!"
Expert care of the hair and skin. Marceling, Permanent Waving, and Finger Waving.
Buy War Bonds
HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 Pleasant Street Dial 4-7558

European Classified

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished flat or part house, sittingroom, 2-3 bedrooms; near Christian Science church, Surrey preferred. Box W-1790, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 1348.

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England

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SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

Perfect Printing
of
Every Description
THE MENDIP PRESS

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2350 BATH.

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

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LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	A	R	B	A	R	A
U	■	O	A	R	S	■
T	H	U	L	E	■	C
T	O	N	E	■	S	A
E	N	D	■	T	O	M
R	E	■	P	O	L	O
F	■	B	U	Y	■	U
L	O	O	P	■	M	F
I	N	G	■	M	I	L
E	T	■	L	E	M	A
S	■	P	E	L	E	G
■	D	I	D	O	■	E
G	R	E	A	S	E	R

ENGLAND

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Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
P. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
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Birmingham 18

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THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

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ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 3496

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GRACE BROS.
for all your
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4, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
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Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
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THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

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Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
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Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
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Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Farndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
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Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil Spares
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland M.I.M.E. Manager

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SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
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LIMITED
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PLUMBERS & DECORATORS
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Pokesdown Hill, Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 85

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Makers of Quality Bakery Products since 1800
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A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
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Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
FOR BEST VALUE in UTILITY CLOTHES
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

93371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24483
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36727

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS
MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel: 24960

Mary Noble
Tel. 34834 189 REDLAND ROAD
(Top of Coldharbour Rd.)
Wools : Hosiery : Lingerie
Baby Wear, etc.
Tasteful Christmas Gifts

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(of 66 Park Street)
PIANOS • RADIO
MUSIC • RECORDS
Temporary Premises
54 PARK ROW, BRISTOL
Tel. 23886

THE SHOP FOR MEN AND BOYS
Shirts Ties Socks
Harold Clarke
Overcoats Hats Raincoats
PHONE 46202
124 Coldharbour Road, Redland

HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
BRISTOL
Phone 45642
Dunlop Coats for Men and Women

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

96A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton

BROMLEY

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
118 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 897
Brimson's
F. W. BRIMSON M.P.S.
Park St. Camberley, Surrey
SPECIALITY GROCERS
Monitor Advertised Commodities

COIFFEURS
"ELIZABETH"
225 Farnborough Road
Farnborough
Tel. No. Farnborough 664

Williams BROS.
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St., Camberley Telephone 1001

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Antiques *Licensed Valuers*
Cabinet Making and Upholstering
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
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PHONE 303 CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church
for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Once Daily Tel. 818

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY (Continued)

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66/68, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1378 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2077

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens

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MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

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Supplies of all types of Scientific Instruments. Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

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MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electronic Chemist Can Speed Synthetic Rubber Production?

Dr. John A. Hipple, Westinghouse research physicist, has developed an "electronic chemist" which swiftly and precisely analyzes many of the complicated gases formed in making butadiene —one of the principal ingredients of several types of synthetic rubber. The device is a mass spectrometer.

Dr. Hipple is shown above with the key part of his new mass spectrometer, a curved glass tube fixed between the two poles of an electromagnet.

"In 15 minutes," Dr. Hipple states, "this spectrometer will dissect a complicated gas molecule about 25/1,000,000 inch long, and can be arranged to automatically produce an autograph that tells the chemist the composition of the gas.

"At present certain analyses require from 15 hours to three days of painstaking laboratory work by 5 to 10 skilled chemists. Such methods of determining the molecular structure are so slow that a batch of butadiene has often gone through the various treatments of the process before the analysis is completed. If there is an error in the molecular design, the butadiene will make a poor quality of synthetic rubber. Sometimes a batch of butadiene has to be reprocessed, causing lost production time."

In Dr. Hipple's spectrometer, molecules of the gas being analyzed are given a charge of electricity at one end of a curved glass tube and shot toward the other end by high voltage electricity. Passing between the poles of an electromagnet, the molecules are deflected in their flight and only those having a certain mass, or weight, succeed in rounding the bend and passing through a tiny slit in a metal target at the end of the tube.

Electric meters count the charges which collect on the metal plate behind the slit, thus indicating how many molecules of a certain mass are in the gas being analyzed.

Molecules weighing less than those that are counted are pulled by the magnetism to the side of the tube before they get around the bend of the tube. The extra heavy ones offer more resistance to the magnet's pull and strike the opposite wall of the tube as they try to negotiate the curve.

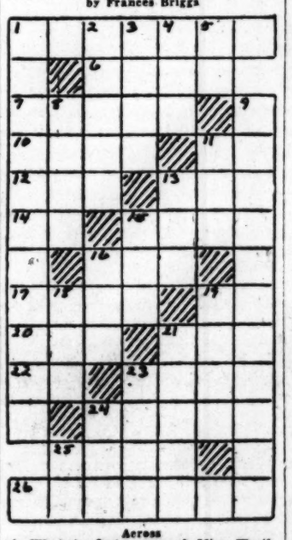
—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment.—Lev. 19:35

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is first name of Miss Worth, heroine of novel by Harold Bell Wright?
6—What implements might be used in a regatta?
7—Ancients gave what name to northernmost part of habitable world?
10—A sound or quality of a sound is what?
11—On what continent would you expect to find ranches (abbr.)?
12—Confusion.
13—City of Stalinsk is on what river?
14—Musical note.
15—In what sports do players carry mallets?
16—To purchase.
17—What is a stitch in crocheting, knitting, netting, or tatting?
19—Coldishery of what place is largest in world (abbr.)?
20—What is a suffix denoting "belonging to"?
21—One thousand.
22—What is French word for "and"?
23—What Siberian river discharges itself into Arctic Ocean by several mouths?
24—Of what Biblical character is it said that "in his days was the earth divided" (Gen.x:25)?
25—What Tyrian princess was reputed founder of Carthage?
26—What do you call person employed to lubricate working parts of machinery?

Down
1—Lepidopterists would be interested in what?
2—Bundle or rung is what?
3—What is a large bundle of merchandise prepared for transportation?
4—Exist.
5—Bypass (abbr.).
8—What is a stone of fine grit used for sharpening cutting instruments?
9—What person would be engaged in disguising military works, ships, etc.?
11—What is Peru's monetary unit?
13—Plaything.
15—What is a young seal called?
16—What is a small, soggy marsh?
18—What Canadian province was formerly called Upper Canada (abbr.)?
19—How many planets are there in solar system?
21—What island in Aegean Sea was once famous for its riches, fertility, and population?
22—Who was mother of Helen of Troy?
24—Dessert.
25—Debtor (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Quotation

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood.
—Edwin Markham

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 30 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

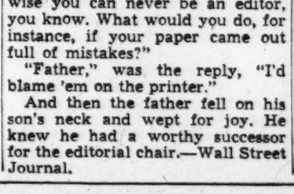
Miss E. H., located in a Boston suburb, confides a desire that sounds not at all unreasonable. She writes, "As a New Englander, never quite reconciled to chilly winters, my Secret Ambition is to be able to imitate the bear and hibernate (not in a cave—a feather bed will do) from January to April.

* * *

Sighs Mrs. J. W., Milwaukee: "I would love to have all my precious family at breakfast Sunday mornings, without an extra reveille for each." And here's another: "To have my etiquette conscience fast asleep when I pick up a chicken leg in a swank restaurant and crunch, smack my lips and gobble to my heart's content."

* * *

"I'm a librarian," says E. K., New York City, "but I'd like nothing better than to stand on the front of one of those motor-luggage trucks that careen around railroad stations, and just whizz about Central Park picking up papers with a long stick with a spike on the end of it." If the writer would be content with just the spiked stick we're quite sure the park department would be glad to co-operate.



FACTS FIGURES
SPIDER SILK IS SO STRONG THAT A WOVEN SQUARE INCH IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE ENOUGH STRENGTH TO SUPPORT 90,000 POUNDS
IT'S A FACT MANY SPECIES OF LIZARDS ARE ABLE TO DETACH THEIR TAILS WHEN PURSUED IN ORDER TO DISTRACT THE FOE
DECLARATION OF WAR
K. PARRIS
COUNTING ITS CONFLICTS WITH THE INDIANS, THE U.S. HAS BEEN AT WAR 111 TIMES.

In Lighter Vein

Etonians All

Waiting for a bus in Bloomsbury the other night a Londoner was astounded to hear a famous Eton school song sung by five little ragamuffins walking down the street. "Swing, Swing Together," they carolled and shrilled. Intrigued by this, the man stopped the oldest boy and asked him how they came to pick up that song of all others. "Don't you know it?" piped the boy. "It's one of Mickey Rooney's—you know, in 'A Yank at Eton.'"—New York Times

Worthy Successor

A certain newspaper editor had cause to admonish his son on account of his reluctance to attend school.

"You must go regularly and learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father encouragingly, "otherwise you can never be an editor, you know. What would you do, for instance, if your paper came out full of mistakes?"

"Father," was the reply, "I'd blame 'em on the printer."

And then the father fell on his son's neck and wept for joy. He knew he had a worthy successor for the editorial chair.—Wall Street Journal.

New "Product" Rolls Along Assembly Line

(San Francisco Chronicle)

San Francisco Clarence E. Drucker, who lives in Menlo Park, has a tooth powder factory here. Two weeks ago the factory supply of certain materials was exhausted and so far a new shipment hasn't arrived. Now Mr. Drucker has always been Red Cross minded, so he went to Red Cross headquarters to see if his factory and dozens of idle employees could be of service. Could they? The production department is short of volunteers to pack thousands and thousands of kit bags. Every soldier and sailor needs one when he leaves these shores. So that's how come the tooth powder folk set up a Red Cross assembly line in the factory. They started with 5,000 bags and will keep going until their own supplies arrive.

Sgt. Filchock, United States Army
"She didn't try them all—I misplaced her ration stamp in one of them."

NEWS ITEM—BOSTON—STATE REGISTRAR OF MOTOR VEHICLES DEMANDS POLICE STOP CHASING STOLEN AUTOS THROUGH CROWDED STREETS.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF THE POLICE STOPPED CHASING THEM
IF YOU FELLOWS CAN'T CHASE 'EM I'M TAKING NO CHANCES
IT'D BE SAFER IF YOU TOOK OFF THE WHEELS WHILE PARKING
EMPLOYMENT OF COWBOYS ON THE FORCE MIGHT HELP
IT'S DONOVAN—HE SAYS THE CAR'S HEADING THIS WAY
I.F. HELM

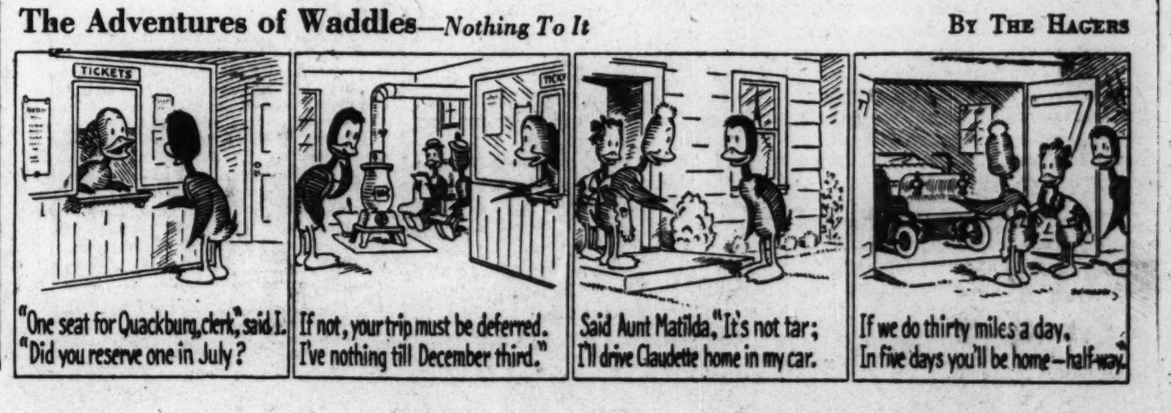
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More Packages* — By Le Pelley

I WISH I COULD SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF WHAT MARMADUKE TOOK INTO THAT EMPTY CHICKEN HOUSE . . .
WHAT DO YOU LOOK SO WORRIED ABOUT ?
NEVER MIND! I'm ON SECRET BUSINESS —
I GUESS MARMADUKE IS TOO ! I JUST SAW HIM AND IT LOOKED AS IF HE HAD SOMETHING HIDDEN UNDER HIS COAT ...
WHAT !
WHERE ?
TELL ME !! HE WASN'T HEADED FOR THAT CHICKEN HOUSE, WAS HE ??
HEY ! TAKE IT EASY ! I'm JUST AN INNOCENT BYSTANDER

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Rainy Morning—Wet Afternoon* — By Rodgers

I stayed out of the rain all morning and kept nice and dry—
Then this afternoon the sun came out—
And what did I do?
I went swimming with the boys!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Nothing To It* — By The Hagers


TICKETS
"One seat for Quackburg, clerk," said I. "Did you reserve one in July?
If not, your trip must be deferred. I've nothing till December third."
Said Aunt Matilda, "It's not far; I'll drive Claudette home in my car.
If we do thirty miles a day, In five days you'll be home—half-way.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Drama and Portent

Invasion of the Italian mainland is one of those events that cast their shadows before them. The shadows in this case reach clear across a continent. About this move there is something more than ordinarily portentous which equals the dramatic fact of the return of free men to the European continent. Certainly the impact of the attack is sending tremors all over Europe.

This is not the "second front." Military authorities at Algiers are stressing the importance of avoiding such a characterization of the assault on Italy. They look upon it as an extension of the Mediterranean campaign. It is, in other words, a move planned strictly on military considerations, as Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec said all big undertakings would be; it is not intended to meet Russian demands.

Yet it could be the forerunner of operations which would relieve Russian armies of German pressures and produce important political results. For after consolidating their hold on southern Italy, Allied forces could move into the Balkans, where guerrilla armies of Yugoslavs wait to join them, where pro-Russian Bulgarians bide their time under a pro-Nazi regime, and where disorder would sweep ahead of Allied armies over the areas now under Nazi rule. Italy itself is a blind alley, in which the invaders, if they fought their way northward, would come up against the barrier of the Alps. The Balkan route not only avoids this geographical obstacle but would menace Nazi oil supplies in Rumania, and bring additional inducements to Turkey for action on the Allied side, a course lately urged on the Turks by Soviet commentators.

A few hours before Allied forces moved on Italy, General Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Forces, arrived in London, giving rise to speculation that further co-ordination of ground and air forces in Britain was getting under way. Reports are current also of a meeting of Germany's highest military authorities, and these reports, coupled with the accelerating withdrawals of Nazi forces on the Russian front, and with rumors of Allied barge concentrations and other activities around Hitler's 11,000-mile European front, paint an expansive if somewhat elusive backdrop for the dramatic scene being enacted on Italy's southern shores.

Sister's On the Railroad

Even though it be a combination of the desire to earn money, to be a "real-road man," and to do outdoor work, as well as to be patriotic, the response of boys and women to the call for more and more railroad track-workers is aiding immeasurably in keeping the heavy trains of supplies, the troop trains, and the passenger trains rolling.

On the Milwaukee Road, for example, the management arranged with high schools in Wisconsin to supply some 1,300 boys to work on the track this summer. Supervised by experienced foremen, the boys have done everything from ballasting to laying nine miles of new track. To lend assurance both to parents and to teachers, the railroad also hired the schools' athletic coaches as timekeepers, stock-keepers, etc., so that they would be with the boys at all times as a moral influence and as friends.

The Illinois Central is training boys of 16 and 17 as trainmen, working on local freights—again under the careful supervision of conductors, after a training in a school in which they are taught the railroad working rules and safety. On the Southern Pacific, gangs of business men and "white-collar" workers turn out on week ends to assist in track-work in their own communities.

The Pennsylvania, and other roads, have many girls as "trainmen" and ticket-collectors on local passenger runs. Likewise, they serve as train-announcers, platform ushers, and the like, while out in the shops, husky white and Negro women are repairing and cleaning engines. Ticket-sellers and information-clerks are girls as often as not. So the railroads keep rolling—and the young boys and the women seem to be doing the job in a manner their predecessors would approve.

One advantage of there being no gas, said the Man on the Eight Twenty this morning, is that it's not so difficult to persuade suburban wives to gather the garden products and can them.

Under the head of postwar planning a number of American families are thinking about postponed motor tours and vacations—if Mr. Morgenthau will let them.

Income Tax Blues

As Americans again wrestle with income tax blanks, some finding the September 15 form (which only a few expected) not so simple as the Treasury would have them believe, the cry again arises for simplification.

This is a natural demand, but one difficult of fulfillment. The last tax bill in Congress was a document of some 500 pages, containing for the most part only amendments to the earlier revenue acts. Most of these were, admittedly, incomprehensible to all but experts, but they were not put in the law to confuse. They were put in because of the general public and Congressional demand for fair play.

Simplification means a blanket levy, treating all taxpayers in given income brackets alike. It's when the exceptions are written into the law that it becomes complicated—the exceptions, for example, that allow for those buying a house and paying taxes and interest, or for those having children or so-called collateral dependents; or exceptions for those who have experienced financial losses. The central law itself is simple enough; it's the effort to provide for all the exceptions that complicates matters. And when the tax bites deeply, as it does now, these exceptions become vitally important.

So, if you have to labor long over the "simplified" form, remember that it's only because Uncle Sam is trying to give you the opportunity to tailor your tax bill individually so it will fit as comfortably as possible.

One Bright Spot

The patience and longsuffering of grocers and butchers under the harassments of food rationing must always remain one of the brighter aspects of life in wartime.

The housewife, fumbling in her handbag for shopping list, money, and ration books, may feel as if she needs an extra hand for the job. But her grocer actually does need extra staff and extra work-hours to take care of the details of the rationing program.

Apart from that, the storekeeper frequently has to do an inordinate amount of telephoning, shopping around, and pleading with jobbers before he can obtain some of the scarce foods for which his customers are clamoring. His efforts, at best only partially successful, earn him no credit with the housewife who seldom realizes what he is going through.

"If they only realized it," say storekeepers these days, "we have to struggle just as hard to get certain foods onto our shelves as the customers do to get them for their kitchens. Don't they know we'd get the food if we could? Don't they realize we're in business to sell food, not to hold it back?"

But in spite of occasional misunderstandings and frictions and arguments, the sympathy between customers and storekeepers is remarkable. Both are making generous concessions, each exercising patience and forbearance without which the situation might easily become impossibly difficult.

Travelogue for '43

Despite the ban on pleasure driving, the absence of peacetime cruise boats, and the uncertainties of train transportation, 1943 will undoubtedly go down as one of the greatest travel years in history.

It began promptly in January, when a Prime Minister and a President met in Casablanca. The President hopped leisurely home, you may remember, stopping at way stations in Liberia and South America. The Prime Minister, with equal leisure, stayed to sketch a while, then took a side trip to Turkey.

In April, the President thought it time to be off again, and skipped "south of the border, down Mexico way."

The Prime Minister picked May as a fine month for a sea trip and dropped in on the President in Washington.

King George VI, not to be outdone by his Prime Minister, went on a little cruise of his own in June, to North Africa and Malta.

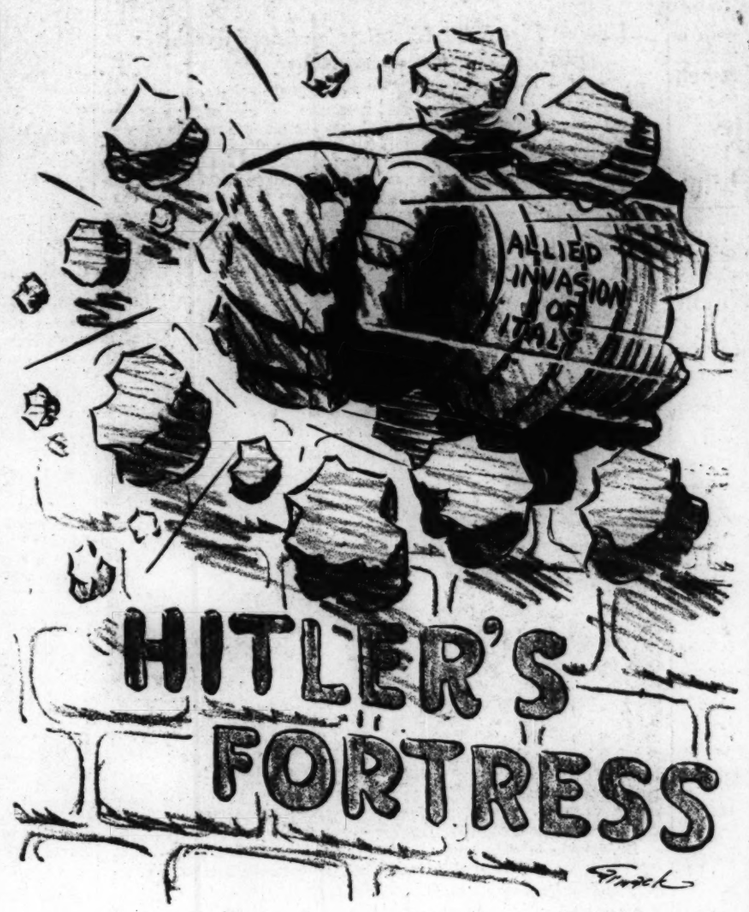
Mrs. Roosevelt, gadder-about second to none, disappeared from sight the other day to pop up in New Zealand. (Not that anyone would have batted an eyelash if she had taken a rocket to the moon.)

To the August conferences at Quebec came Prime Minister Churchill, bringing Mrs. Churchill and daughter, Mary, along this time.

And, by the way, whatever became of that man with the mustache who used to get around so much a while ago?

And when it comes to postwar settlements, will our British brethren consent to taking back their starlings?

Punctured



Our Readers Say—

Youths Fill a Need

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Going into a popular shoe store in Spartanburg, South Carolina, I was approached by a boy of 12 or 13, who asked politely, "May I help you?" I told the lad what I wanted. He said they had just received fresh stock and had my size. The second pair he tried on was exactly right. The shoes were to be mailed to me, and he took care of the name and address, receipts, shoe ration coupon, with all the dispatch and accuracy of an experienced salesman.

A few days later, I had dinner at the Royal Palm Hotel in Fort Myers, Florida. The dining-room and a large outside porch were crowded. The dinner check was to be paid the cashier on leaving. Walking to the outside door, I saw only a small boy sitting at a table reading a book. "Please, where is the cashier?" I asked him. "I am," he answered to my surprise. He changed a bill, giving right change with assurance and poise.

Very humbly and gratefully I realized that these youngsters were not trying to fill a need, they were doing it. This is anent your excellent editorial, "Jane and Junior Enlist," in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

ETHEL SNYDER

Sanibel, Fla.

The Shasta Power Issue

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor recently was a news story by a correspondent on the Shasta power controversy, in which this interesting editorializing appears:

"The elemental question of whether rivers shall serve corporations for the perpetual profit, or whether these perpetual benefits shall be harnessed to serve the public direct, is at issue.

"Many persons do not see the question in that deeper light, but regard the perpetual power of the State's greatest river as a right of private enterprise, subject forever to private control."

The two paragraphs are most adroitly put! Thus stated, it is difficult for anyone to oppose the program of the Bureau of Reclamation without appearing to be either a selfish exploiter of the public, or a short-sighted dupe of the public utility involved!

By exactly the same sort of reasoning, by substituting only a couple of words, one could with equal validity say: "The elemental question of whether man's labor shall serve corporations for their perpetual profit, or whether these perpetual benefits shall be harnessed to serve the public direct, is at issue. Many persons do not see the question in that deeper light, but regard the perpetual power of the State's greatest resource (man's labor) as a right of private enterprise, subject forever to private control."

So presented, State socialism or communism also appears to be perfectly simple, and all opponents seem to be equally selfish or misguided!

The answer, of course, is that the question cannot be resolved into so simple terms in the case of socialism versus our system of private enterprise; nor can it be thus analyzed and stated in the case of the Bureau of Reclamation versus the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. The point at issue is, What will secure the most benefit to the public? The question of who is to control the program is entirely irrelevant, provided the public good is best served.

There are many thousands of customers of the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. in California who believe that their interests are much better served by the P. G. & E. than they would be by any system of public ownership and distribution of electric power.

We know that in the P. G. & E. we have one of the most efficiently operated public utilities in the country, which not only has established low rates but also has continuously lowered them over the years. We have seen no evidence of similar efficiency in any of the municipal, state, or Federal agencies which would like to look out for our interests.

HERBERT H. MITCHELL

San Francisco

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

About Bomb Insurance

The Wide Horizon

By W. Clifford Harvey

What are the chances of the enemy's bombing the continental United States?

By its failure to authorize the War Damage Insurance Corporation to lower its insurance rates this summer, Congress has indicated its belief that bombing risks are as great today as they were a year ago when the Luftwaffe was at its peak of efficiency. But property owners, who are organizing on a nation-wide scale to bring insurance rates for war damage down to what they consider lower risk levels, may disagree.

With more than $250,000,000 collected from some 5,000,000 policyholders in a little more than a year of operations, the War Damage Insurance Corporation is now a "going" concern. But *where* it is going, with all these millions of dollars of premiums it will collect in the next year, is not yet quite clear to the policyholders. They have been told their money will eventually go toward paying the bill for war damages in the Philippines and at Pearl Harbor. They also know that, in the face of continuing rates, the Corporation has not been called on to settle a single claim in the last year. They are justifiably disturbed over the prospects of losing all their premiums whether they are required for war-damage claims or not.

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Some justification for the continuance of existing rate levels for another year at least is found in the fact that one effective bombing raid over New York City could wipe out the entire War Damage Corporation's reserves overnight. That threat cannot be ignored even though the immediate risks do not seem to justify a continued premium based on last year's risks. Still, the complete co-operation of policyholders could be won for any aspect of this problem if they were assured of a mutual return upon their funds when the war is over.

Claims for Pearl Harbor and Philippine damages have already been paid out of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. But a Congressional Act authorizing a loan to the RFC from the United States Treasury for these damages, amounting to $63,000,000, stipulates that this loan shall be repaid through moneys obtained from premiums of the WDIC. This, in effect, saddles Hawaiian and Philippine damage upon a minority of property owners on the mainland, who are required by their vulnerable locations to insure their property against war damage.

War-damage insurance also has limited coverage. It applies only to damage sustained as the actual result of enemy action. In other words, damage caused by a falling Army plane in routine flight is not covered. While the Government does not compel property owners to insure, they are under compulsion in States vulnerable to bombings through mortgage clauses designed to protect the lender. The legal aspect of this binder is not recognized in States where bombings are less of a risk.

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That is why 58 per cent of the premiums have come from five coastal States topped by Massachusetts, New York, and California. New York City alone has an aggregate war damage insurance liability of $200,000,000,000.

The question facing Congress at its next session will be that of determining whether war-damage insurance premiums should be reduced, returned to policyholders on a mutual dividend basis, or returned in total after the war is over, minus the costs of running the Corporation. But as property owners know—better, perhaps, than any other group—it is going to take some strong organization on their part to wrest funds of any kind from the Government in the post-war era of reconstruction costs. Hence, they could probably be made to compromise on some sort of rate-reduction program, like the 50 per cent cut in insurance rates now contemplated by Canada.

Can We Trust Ex-Isolationists?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The current week's war summaries have given us fresh light on what Mr. Churchill called the hard-bought experience the Allies now have behind them. It was four years ago on Sept. 1 that Nazi Germany started open warfare with the invasion of Poland. It was four years ago Sept. 2 that Britain and France went to the aid of the Polish people.

But this is a war of many anniversaries. This is now a four-year war for Britain, but it is already a 12-year war for China. Italy began her preface to the Axis drive to world conquest in 1935. Russia was attacked by the Axis in the middle of 1941 and the United States at the end.

It was always one war but it took longer for some to see it than others. It was one war before Pearl Harbor. It was one war before Poland. It was one war before Ethiopia. It was one war when Japan tore up the Kellogg Pact—remember the Kellogg Pact?—and marched into Manchuria. It has been one war from the beginning and the only difference is that lately it is physically visible as one war.

It is a significant fact—more of that hard-bought experience—that the difference between the isolationists and the interventionists was really not so much one of principle as it was a radically different assessment of the facts. If we are going to avoid this mistake in the future, we must see it as one of the major mistakes of the past.

The isolationists felt that Japan's attack was a distant non-concern to America; they urged that Italy's invasion of Ethiopia was a distant non-concern to America; they argued that Germany's invasion of Poland was a distant non-concern to America; they avowed that the Axis pattern of conquest was no threat to America.

They naturally acted, and sought to cause the Government to act, to retard American preparedness in the face of an onslaught they honestly did not believe was any peril to the United States. They voted against the mobilization and training of America's army. Once it had been mobilized and trained for two years, they voted to disband it and send it home. They voted against selling arms to the victims of Axis aggression. They voted against lend-leasing supplies to the Allies.

Fortunately, the isolationists were a minority in the country and in Congress.

One of the most signal achievements of the United Nations during the past four years has been the overcoming of unreadiness, an unreadiness which came from misreading the nature of the war.

Today, the Anglo-American arsenal is a veritable powerhouse, but it would have been a feeble and futile toy dynamo if the American Government had not entered the war in spirit and prepared for it in substance for at least two years before Pearl Harbor.

There are isolationists who like to argue that isolationism was sunk at Pearl Harbor. That is dangerous deception. It is true that Japan's attack on the United States greatly decreased the influence of the isolationist viewpoint in the Nation. But there are forces which still want to preserve the substance of isolationism while discarding its label.

Thus when some political leaders—and not a few of them will be gathered at Mackinac Island next week—start arguing that we'd better go slow in joining any system of collective security after the war, that a few generalities are all that it would be safe to talk about now, that what we really want is co-operation without commitments—that is the time to point out what has been that dear-bought experience of the past.

The isolationist viewpoint toward the future peace and America's participation in it stems not so much from erroneous argument as from an erroneous assessment of the facts. Today, the isolationist is for plenty of armaments to fight another war but he is not so sure about the need of co-operating, or running risks, to prevent another war.

There are "former" isolationists who, before 1944 is passed, will want to bid for public office on the assurance that they are now persuaded that co-operation in the peace is right, after all. The question we may have to ask ourselves is: Can we genuinely trust those political leaders, who so misjudged the meaning of the present war, to judge correctly the meaning of the future peace? Or had we better elect to office to secure the peace those leaders who showed they understood the war and perceived from the beginning America's stake in it?

What Do Americans Think? (VI)

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

This must be the next to last installment of questions asked by British audiences of an American lecturer, although there are enough queries left to go on for weeks. For a finale, next time, we will summarize the questions left unanswered and draw a few conclusions.

What were the causes of the depression and unemployment of 1929-39?

The political and economic peacemaking of 1919 was unsound. Towering tariff walls by 1929 had decimated many foreign markets. American loans abroad had increased the unbalance between exports and imports. Expansion of production in the United States during the '20's, plus tremendous inflation of stock-market values, were not matched by an adequate extension of purchasing power among the great masses. Farm prices were unbearably low. The Roosevelt Administration sought by an unprecedented borrowing and spending program to prime the pump of purchasing power. Despite much improvement, from whatever causes, 1939 found the United States still with a good deal of unemployment and a large burden of pump-priming.

Why has labor been so slow to organize?

The tremendously expansive economy of the United States has produced wages and working conditions which were regularly better than in most of the rest of the world. But more, it produced a feeling that any workingman might speedily become an employer himself—and many did. Labor did not feel the need of protection as acutely as in Europe. Immigrants came here chiefly to gather up a larger share of the gold that paved the streets. Only when our economy became more mature did unions expand.

Why have employers remained so hostile to labor unions?

Neither employers nor union leaders easily learned the techniques of inter-relationship. They have been long in realizing their interdependence. The traditionally American atmosphere of opportunity and independence makes an employer resent the concessions in plant management he has to make to a strong union. By the same token, the union leader is doubly aggressive. The employer, who has an all-absorbing stake in the situation, has not altogether realized the extent to which the responsibility for making collective bargaining work rests upon him.

Are the conditions as described by Upton Sinclair and John Steinbeck accurate?

Undoubtedly situations paralleling—at some time or other—the distressing pictures of "The Jungle" and "The Grapes of Wrath" have existed. But in no case do they give a representative picture of American industry and agriculture. But in many instances such exposures have resulted in reform. The stockyards of "The Jungle" and the migrant workers of California have seen many changes. Yet it is well for Americans to know that—as in some crowded housing areas for defense workers today—there are problems which the Nation must solve if it even aspires to be a democracy.

Is it not true to say the United States has only been a true democracy under F. D. R.?

That this amazing question should be asked proves a good deal about the British reputation of the Roosevelt Administration. The United States has had the fundamental principles of democracy since its founding, but it has always had—and still has—many grave impediments. What is true democracy? Surely it is a matter of degree, of growth. And although many of the "founding fathers" were agrarian aristocrats, although they tolerated many shortcomings on democracy, they nevertheless had an inspired sense of representative government and the rights of man which has not often been equalled. The last decade has been fruitful of progress. But in several Southern States of the Union, the franchise is severely impeded. In the North, boss control and machine politics produce similar distortions in the working of democracy. The United States has come far and has a long way to go, but it is certainly on the march.

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